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THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR GEN. HAYES.

THE EFFECT OF OUTSIDE POLITICAL EVENTS UPON THE OHIO CANVASS—THE ERIE PLATFORM NO REAL ASSISTANCE TO THE DEMOCRATS—THE SITUATION REVIEWED—PROSPECT OF REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1875.

The canvass in Ohio goes steadily forward, increasing in vigor and spirit as the end approaches. It comes to us here, in the newspapers and privately, that recent political events outside the State, such as the adoption of the inflation doctrine by the Pennsylvania Democracy, and the cutting down of the usual Republican majority in Maine, have produced a vast degree of confidence among Democrats and doubt among Republicans as to the prospects of the election here. From information gathered pretty widely over the State during the several days just past, I feel I can state confidently that any increase of hope on the part of Democrats, or loss of faith among Republicans in the last four weeks, is without any real basis of reason. Those events have had little influence in this State, and the Maine election had no more elements in common with Ohio than had the election in California. The Republicans in the State are increasingly confident.

EFFECT IN OHIO OF THE ERIE PLATFORM.

The action of the Pennsylvania Democrats in adopting the Ohio Platform was immediately hailed here by the Democratic leaders as giving them 10,000 more votes. Nothing could be more absurd. Votes are not changed here this year by tens of thousands, nor even by thousands. There is, of course, a floating vote—how large or small no one can tell—that is more anxious to follow the party which succeeds than the party which is right. This indefinite floating vote all went to the Democrats last Fall, and they can get no more of it than they have. So far as the Erie Convention exercises any influence in this State, I think it will be beneficial to the Republicans. The great mass of wavering voters are among the hard-money Democrats. Till the Pennsylvania Democracy declared for inflation, these people have been inclined to vote for Allen, on the pretext furnished by Thurman that the currency question is out of place in a State election, and their scruples have been further stifled by the belief that inflation would not be taken up by the national party. Now, it is clear to everybody that the election of Allen in Ohio and Pershing in Pennsylvania would be everywhere attributed to the strength of inflation, and the Ohio platform, probably intensified, would become the key-note of the next Democratic national campaign. This prospect makes the hard-money Democrats hesitate more and more as they think of it, and more of them will stay at home than if the Pennsylvania Convention had declared for hard money.

DEMOCRATIC BOASTS.

The Ohio Democracy is a Mark Tapley sort of party. It extracts comfort and jollity from everything. It laughed because California was carried by the hardest of hard-money Democrats. It almost split its throat when the Pennsylvania Democrats adopted an inflation platform. It burst into a real guffaw when the the hard-money Democrats of Maine were beaten by only half the usual majority against them. When they are beaten at home they will still be as jolly as Tapley with the fever and ague. Not all the exterior affairs about which they shout have given them a hundred votes, while within the State the tide has been continually setting against them. Three-fourths of the people in the Union, whenever they speak of politics, are asking each other, "What is the prospect in Ohio?" And now, as always, the men with big mouths and loud voices will make themselves heard above all others. As the inflationists are running this canvass, and exercising a paternal care over it everywhere, and as they are the loudest talking, most "unanimous" crowd that ever banded together in politics in this county, the most resounding prophecies will doubtless be heard on the Allen side till after election. It is well enough to be borne in mind that brag and noise are a part of the chosen weapons of the Cary party. For example, the Chairman of their State Committee telegraphed the Philadelphia a promise of 50,000 majority. Privately his most extravagant claims are 15,000 or 20,000. I will make no attempt to offset the big talk of the Democrats with any bold and meaningless assertions that Hayes is to have 50,000 or 25,000, or any other majority. But I will state the important facts upon which a judgment must rest, and leave the reader to decide for himself. Many of these statements are not new, nor newly presented. I think they are all that is essential, and are all trustworthy.

AS TO THE RESULT.

The real Republican majority in the State is not so large as at the close of the war. An unknown number, certainly very many thousands of young men, chiefly Republicans, have gone further West, and their numbers have been made good by the immigration of foreigners, including many Irish railroad laborers. By this exchange the Republican Party has lost and the Democratic gained. The administration of the Federal Government is not in issue. The Republicans have no differences. Where there have been personal factions in the past there is the most fraternal co-operation. The school question and the finances are the only issues which the people talk about or discuss. Speeches upon any other subjects are not listened to, and nobody pays much heed to outside elections depending on other issues. The most careful inquiry does not disclose serious defection of inflationists from the Republican ranks. In half the counties of the State, the loss, so far as canvassing can discover it, will be almost nothing, and the loss of no Republican County on this issue is probable. On account of the introduction of the Catholic question into the canvass, a few positive Republican gains are known. The Democrats have nothing to gain by this question, and its effects will have no counterbalance. The 10,000 Liberal voters in the State are somewhat divided, but the greater portion is conceded to the Republicans. The Germans will not be unbrokenly for Hayes, but nearly all of them will vote against Sam. Cary, whatever else they may do. In Cleveland a few will vote the county Democratic ticket, but vote for Hayes. There will still be some uncertainty about a small fraction of the Germans, but by far the greater number are for "honest money" and "free schools."

With a full vote, the Republicans can suffer very heavy losses and still win. The vote promises to be large and the losses light. The Republicans everywhere have the largest, most spirited meetings. The Democrats are making a very vigorous canvass. So are the Republicans, who are better organized than ever before. Whenever a Democratic boast is heard in regard to any locality, agencies are immediately set to work to investigate anew the real condition of the place. Thus Lawrence County, claimed by the Democrats by 1,200 majority, is shown by a re-examination to be Republican by at least 1,000. The Democrats claim a large, silent Republican vote for inflation. But it is a fact demonstrated by long experience that it is only in dull and inactive campaigns that people conceal their political views. In an exciting canvass men declare themselves at least to their neighbors. The "silent vote" is the chief reliance of the Democrats. They have no canvasses which reveal it. They expect it on some general theory about men in debt not wanting to declare their condition openly, but anxious to express it at the polls. In some of the mining townships where the Democrats are boasting the greatest gains larger Hayes clubs have been enrolled than the largest Republican vote ever polled.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY PROPHESIED.

In short, all investigation tends to prove that the Democratic brag is not based upon any more correct information of the condition of the State than is possessed by Republicans; that a large vote will be polled, and the Republican vote will be fully brought out; that the inflationists will gain lightly from the Republicans, who will gain on the Catholic question as many as they lose by inflation, and that Hayes will be elected by a full average majority. This pleasing prospect may not last. The people of this State realize the impending crisis. They well understand that it is here inflation must be met and beaten back, or it will capture one of the great national political parties, and threaten with disaster the whole land.

CARL SCHURZ TO MAKE A SERIES OF SPEECHES FOR HAYES AND HARD MONEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Carl Schurz has accepted the invitation of the Republican State Central Committee to speak in Ohio, and will begin his advocacy of an honest currency and the election of Hayes, at Cincinnati, Monday evening, Sept. 27. Following the meeting there, he will fill eight other appointments, among which Cleveland, Toledo and Sandusky will be included.

This announcement will be made in the papers throughout the State to-morrow, and will be hailed everywhere by the Republicans with delight. Whoever of the Protestant Germans are wavering and doubtful he will carry over to Hayes, and the same is true of the so-called independent vote, which is, however, a less important element. The hard-money men of Ohio believe at this time no other man in the country could aid the cause so much here, and very likely they are right. The Germans have the greatest respect for his ability, and though he no more than any other man can control their votes, he certainly has great influence with them. There is said to be now only one German paper in the State that does not advise and support the election of Hayes, whose prospects are very encouraging.

THE STORM AT GALVESTON.

GALVESTON VISITED IN A SCHOONER—THE EAST END HOUSES DESTROYED—ESTIMATED LOSS OF FIVE MILLION DOLLARS—THE LOSS OF LIFE.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 19.—Yesterday morning, at 6:20, a train left on the Galveston Railroad with a corps for the repairing of the electric telegraph. The train made good time till it reached Clear Creek Station, at which point a break in the road prevented progress. The telegraph party took a hand-car at this point and went on, reaching Highland Station at about 12 o'clock. The Galveston Railroad bridge across the bay has five or six large breaks in it—one beyond the draw of 150 feet. Two large schooners went through the bridge at this point, and sunk. On the land above Virginia Point a number of vessels, large and small, are ashore. On the prairie the water is higher by three feet than it has been for twenty years. The railroad track is good for three miles beyond this station, but from thence to the bridge it is torn up and impassable. No news from Galveston has been received, but from appearances (as seen with glasses from Virginia Point) it seems all right. The shipping is safe in the harbor. The damage at and about Virginia Point is considerable. Houses have been blown down and washed away and some stock lost.

The following dispatch was sent by a special reporter, who pushed through the city on a schooner. It is the first trustworthy news from Galveston since the storm began: "I reached here about 5 o'clock this evening, (18th,) coming over in a schooner from Virginia Point. The city shows but little signs of the storm. In the business part of the town the wharves are safe and sound, and the streets show but little sign of the forty-eight hours' inundation. As soon as the people saw the storm coming they began to prepare for it. All or nearly all the goods on the lower floors were hoisted to the second and third stories, and thus saved. The damage to goods is very light. On the east end of the island the storm was the severest, and did most damage. All the houses down in what is known as the "east end" are destroyed, or nearly so. The Ocean House is no more. The Texas and Gulf City cotton presses are destroyed, and also the factors' press. Sorby's new block of three-story houses was badly damaged by the wind. The street car tracks in the east end are torn up and several cars have been demolished. The car buildings are also ruined. Some of the sewers of the city are badly damaged, and some of the outer streets washed away. A great many houses were unroofed, and a great number of shade trees were blown down. The water has subsided at this time, except what may be standing in the low places. The destruction of life in the city was small. It cannot be truly estimated yet, but not more than a dozen lives have been lost. A woman was crushed by the falling of her house. Dr. Peet, the City Physician, was lost at the quarantine station, together with his grandson, Willie Blunt. He moved his family into the city and then went back to the station, which was destroyed. Sixty men at work on the breakwater were cut off from the city, but all were saved except four. One of these, Patrick Landagan, drifted to Virginia Point on a plank, (nine miles,) and struck the Santa Fe Bridge, and clung to it. Three vessels in port dragged their anchors; one of them is known to be safe. The safe vessel is the Memory, an English brigantine.

The steamer Diana weathered the storm nobly. One of the dredge-boats from Red Fish is on the prairie near Virginia Point.

The schooners drove through the Galveston Railroad bridge and their crews were lost. Seven houses were destroyed at Virginia Point. The storm was the fiercest ever known here by any citizen.

A number of wrecks are reported on island the coast, but nothing definite is known concerning them.

It is supposed that not less than $5,000,000 will cover the losses sustained in the city. The people whose property was destroyed are being cared for by the city. Nothing has yet been heard from Red-fish Bar.

Private dispatches from various points along the line of the Great Northern Road represent the storm as having prevailed to a great extent. The train from St. Louis due here yesterday morning is detained at Willis, being unable to cross the bridge at Spring Creek. The train due here this morning is detained at Palestine. The Trinity River rose twenty feet, but the bridge over it is uninjured. The break in the bridge over Spring Creek cannot be repaired until the water subsides. This morning a construction train will go up, and it is believed trains will be running as usual this evening.

From specials at various points it is learned that the storm has extended to Austin, and that the crops have been seriously injured. In the City of Austin a great amount of damage was done to the buildings.

What is known as the Herkly Prairie presents a perfect sea of water, and cattle were seen swimming in many places. Several times the train had to stop and stock be driven from the track, on which they sought to keep from drowning.

At Hempstead three churches are said to be blown down, and other damage done. Loss not known.

Bayou City, with its shaded avenues and floral walks, presents a scene of devastation. Merchants and professional men have suffered very heavily.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock Friday evening the lower portion of the Houston Cypress, including office, was washed away and lodged against the railroad bridge over White Oak Bayou, where the greater part of it remained.

A gang of men were engaged all day yesterday in hauling cotton, and at dark several hundred bales had been saved. At the new compress the destruction is much greater than at first reported, and those who visited the locality say it must be put down as a total loss. A great portion of the ten-foot brick wall inclosing the press is down, with an equal amount of the cotton sheds.

Fears are entertained that the bayou water standing around the walls will undermine all the masonry and necessitate the rebuilding of the whole work. This loss at this season of the year, just when its business is commencing, is the cause of universal regret.

The Central Railroad track leading to the compress is broken and under water in several places. The office and warehouse of the Direct Navigation Company are under water, and the extent of the damage is not known.

At Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Indianola, and other coast towns the loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

Capt. Harry Caston, of the Houston direct navigation tug Ontario, reached here last night at 10 o'clock in possession of the following information: He left Goose Creek, near Morgan's Point, yesterday morning where he had been driven by the storm for safe anchorage. At Morgan's Point Thursday night two dredges and two barges were driven ashore. Commodore Morgan's despatch tug Lama, after striking a pile, drifted in the bay and sunk. During Friday the boarding-house boat and the sleeping boat were driven ashore. A dump scow and flat, with an engine on board, and another flat with a pile driver aboard also went ashore. Three houses were swept away from Morgan's Point. Capt. Cartan thinks the water was eight feet higher than the high tide mark, and four feet over the highest point of land at Hog Island. Three dwellings and a store were swept away and totally lost. No lives are reported lost at this point.

At Spillman's Island two houses were destroyed, but no lives lost.

At Baytown West's store and dwelling-house are gone. Mr. West and family have not been heard from, and are supposed to have been drowned.

At Midway Davis' store is gone. No lives lost.

At Amam's Island Rev. Mr. Alexander and family are supposed to have been lost, as no tidings of them have yet been secured.

At Baron's Island Barod's dwelling is gone, and nothing is known of the proprietor's fate.

Lyrehling presented a scene of devastation such as is seldom witnessed. The whole place appeared to have been washed away. Every house in the business part of the town is gone.

Dr. Chamberlin's house is washed away and his wife drowned.

Lilmill's house is gone, but his mill was left standing.

Across the river at San Jacinto almost the same scene of ruin is to be seen. About half the houses are washed away. Thompson's store, Moore's dwelling, and Handley's store are gone. The houses left standing are damaged more or less. Capt. Passmore's schooner was driven ashore. Hugh Gibbs' new tug is also ashore, and some of the Direct Navigation Company's barges were damaged. Capt. Cartan experienced heavy weather all the time, and says the gale was the severest he ever experienced in thirty years of a seafaring life.

In this city the destruction has been terrible.

Reports are prevalent that the cotton crop is severely damaged.

OVER ONE-HALF OF GALVESTON INUNDATED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—Telegraphic communication with Galveston is still interrupted. A steamer arrived at Brashear to-day, bringing passengers, and files of Galveston papers to the 18th, Saturday morning. They contain long accounts of the storm, incidents, &c. The storm was very severe. Buildings were unroofed; trees, awnings, and fences blown down; streets, buildings, bridges, wharfs, &c., badly damaged, and several small houses washed away. The passengers report that from one half to three-quarters of Galveston Island was submerged, and estimate the damage at not less than $1,000,000. Only two lives were lost in the city and two in the bay, the latter being Dr. Pette and his nephew, who were at the boarding-station which was carried away.

THE LOSS OF 200 HOUSES AND THIRTY LIVES REPORTED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 19.—A special to the *Enquirer* from New-Orleans, says parties arrived there report 200 houses destroyed at Galveston, and thirty lives lost during the storm. No further particulars are given.

MARINE DISASTERS.

STRANDING OF THE STEAMER SHANNON.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 11.—As before reported by telegraph, the Royal Mail Company's steamer Shannon was stranded on the Pedro Bank, ninety miles off Jamaica, on her homeward journey from Aspinwall. Capt. Leeds, her commander, was laid up at the time with Chagres fever, and the ship was in charge of the chief officer. She was running fourteen knots at the time she struck, and is fast amidships, bow and stern being clear. Five hundred bags of coffee and much coal have been thrown overboard to lighten her, also a large quantity of cargo. Mails, passengers and specie were brought up last night by her British Majesty's ship Dryad, which returned immediately to the scene of the disaster. Opinions are very conflicting as to the chances of the Shannon's being saved. At last accounts she remained in the same position.

SCHOONERS REPORTED IN DISTRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The signal service observer at Squan Beach reports a three-masted schooner in distress ten miles south of Squan Inlet. She is anchored and dragging toward the shore. The sails and some spars are gone and the sea is breaking over the vessel. He thinks she is lumber laden.

The signal service observer at Long Branch reports the three-masted schooner Mabel Thomas, of New-Haven, ashore two miles north of Long Branch. The crew are all safe. The destination of the vessel is not known.

THE BOSTON POSTMASTERSHIP.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Washington says Mr. Tobey will take charge of the Boston Post Office immediately upon the filing of his bond of $250,000. It states that Mr. Burt's removal was on the ground of not devoting his time exclusively to his office, and the failure after repeated requests to file the required bond.

A CLERGYMAN SHOT DEAD.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Sept. 19.—The body of Rev. F. J. Tolby, Methodist minister for Cimarron and Elizabethtown, was found between those two places. He had been shot through the heart. His horse was found tied to a tree a short distance from the body. There is no clue to the murderers.

CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

A GRAND MEMORIAL HALL.

A STRUCTURE OF PERFECT PROPORTIONS—THE ORNAMENTAL FEATURES—THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ART HALL—A SELECTING COMMITTEE OF ARTISTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1875.

The Philadelphians, who are unanimously enthusiastic over the approaching Centennial, do not seem to be much exercised about their magnificent Memorial Hall, which is also to be the Art Hall of the occasion. Probably one of the reasons for this lack of triumphant pride in a very remarkable building arises from the fact that its colossal character cannot yet be discerned, on account of the neighboring Main Hall. It is impossible that a building 365 feet long should appear grand when confronted by another building nearly 1,900 feet long. Moreover, the proportions of the masses are so just and so symmetrical that the eye, unaided by instruction, is powerless to gauge its dimensions. It has, for example, four pavilions, one at each corner, in each of which an ordinary Philadelphia mansion could be stowed away comfortably. The facade of the main entrance is sixty feet in height, and yet it does not seem thirty feet. The three doorways, the grand entrances, are more than thirty feet to the centre ornaments in the keystone of each arch, and yet they make no such impression of colossal height upon the eye. They are, without exception, the most tremendous openings of modern architecture, such as would make us gasp and stare if we were to see them at Baalbek or Luxor, because we have the idea of enormous dimensions fixed in our minds, and our eyes see everything through the coloring of that idea. Here in America, where we are accustomed to immense heights and commonplace details, colossal detail and moderate height take us so completely off our feet that we cannot master them. There is not a bit of sculpture, there is not a projection, there is not a balustrade, nor a window, nor piece of ornamentation anywhere which is not in such exact proportion to the mass of the whole as to seem an ordinary thing. For example, the keystone of each arch over the entrances is a colossal female head, twice the size of life, surrounded by wreaths of foliage. Being exactly proportioned to its height of more than thirty feet, its colossal character is impossible of detection, and from the correct manner in which it has been designed the features are not lost by the distance. They have been roughly, rudely cut, but the attitude fills in all the cavities, softens all the asperities, and makes each face beautifully refined and feminine. Had it been drawn on any other scale it would have been meaningless and inexpressive.

THE PLASTERERS AT WORK.

I went over the whole building and found it in the hands of the plasterers, with the exception of the Grand Central Hall, which, being under the dome, cannot be touched by these workmen until that part is finished. The iron work is complete and ready for the glass, but most unfortunately the glass, which is of a special kind and imported from France, will not be here for thirty days. There was some mistake about the size of the panes required for the dome. They are to be half an inch thick and three feet square, and will transmit an abundance of light. This central hall is only lighted from the dome, and it was therefore necessary to obtain glass which, though of extreme thickness, should also be translucent in a high degree. It seems that this union of qualities could only be obtained in French *verreries*. The delay is awkward, for it is essential that the Grand Hall should be plastered before the frosts set in, because its height is 80 feet, and it stands to reason that no warming apparatus will be efficient at such an altitude. Other parts of the building can be warmed with ease, for there are abundant facilities of cellarage provided for furnaces. But for the Grand Hall, and in a less degree for the entrance hall, the workmen will be pushed night and day as soon as the glass is on the dome. As the dimensions of the former are 83 feet square, with an altitude of 80 feet, and of the latter, 82 feet in length, 60 feet in width, with a height of 53 feet, the amount of plastering required will be something fabulous. Yet, strange as it may seem, there will be more plastering in the smaller of the two halls, because the walls there are far less broken up than in the Grand Hall. For here at least one third of the square, the lower third, is occupied by arched entrances: three into the entrance hall, three into the eastern art gallery, three into the western art gallery, and three into the north corridor. Whereas in the entrance hall, only the northern and southern sides are broken up; the eastern and western being vast unbroken stretches which will afford splendid opportunities of decoration. Of what nature this ornamentation will be is not known, except that it will be Renaissance. The pillars of the Grand Hall will be of scagliola and will be surmounted by caryatides bearing ornamental brackets on their heads. There are four pillars to each side, consequently there will be sixteen scagliola columns and sixteen caryatides.

I have not seen these ladies, who are to be of plaster of Paris, but Heath, of Philadelphia, who has all the plaster moldings to make, has, I believe, finished some of them. The engineer in charge, Mr. Frank Enrich, showed me rooms in the northern end of the building filled with moldings. There were huge consoles, brackets three feet wide, egg moldings, star moldings, and fragments of cornices of every conceivable size and shape. The amount of details of such a building is stupefying. Over every door there are stucco ornaments. Every ceiling has its cornices, its finial in the centre, and if it is paneled, has besides its panelings and its drop ornaments. There are consoles under the cornices for the principal rooms. There are tablets and heads of panel ornaments for the walls, and an infinity of other things that nobody but an architect or a builder can be supposed to know. Some of these were exceedingly graceful in design, and some of a humorous type. There were female heads for mural decoration of exquisite loveliness, and grotesque male heads fashioned out of acanthus leaves. There were beautifully designed capitals of immense size for the tops of the scagliola columns, and the monstrous brackets which the caryatides are to hold up. The workmen will be using some of these moldings before long, for the corridor is plastered, and so are the art galleries running east and west. The art galleries stretching between the pavilions from north to south are now in the hands of the plasterers and getting their first coats. The skylights here are all up, and nothing delays the workmen, who are as busy as bees, and will soon be fixing the cornices and the door ornaments. Of course there will be not much decoration in the art galleries, which will be severely simple but finished thoroughly.

THE STATUE OF COLUMBIA.

The statue of Columbia has been fixed upon the bell which surmounts the dome, and is much more pleasing than could have been anticipated. It is of course the kind of work in which we are deficient, for though we have many admirable sculptors, and indeed, in Mr. Ward we have perhaps the greatest of the age, yet this is not art, but artistic workmanship. The statues are of zinc, and are prepared from clay models, made by a man who ranks midway between the sculptor and the workman. There are in France and Germany abundance of such men, and their work is admirable as work without any pretension to the power of genius. This is properly the grade of the artisan, a class entirely wanting in our land, where a good stone-cutter no sooner feels himself appreciated than he terms himself a sculptor, and insists upon being recognized as an equal by his former employers. Wherever we have to compete with France and Germany and Italy in artistic workmanship we are at a disadvantage. And this is one of the reasons why the Renaissance, which demands at every turn artisans rather than artists or workmen, is unsuitable to this country. The difficulty has been obviated in this instance by importing a talented young German named Mueller, who has made the models in clay for all the figures which are to decorate the tops of the different parts of the Memorial Hall. Two of them have come from the foundry of Cameron, of New-York, where the castings are being made—the figure of Columbia, which surmounts the dome, and a sitting figure of Art, which will be placed on one of the ends, of the Grand Entrance at the south. The Columbia has been criticised in Philadelphia, on account of the stiffness of her crown of feathers, and the scantiness of her cornucopia. With the latter I agree, as I think the emblem of plenty ought to be generous in its outlines. But the designer had either to choose between a cap of liberty, which is not distinctively American, and a circlet of feathers, which is pre-eminently so, and he wisely chose the latter. Of course the feathers are stiff in metal, but they would have been equally so in stone. It is true that a sculptor could have presented them as bending with the wind, but this is not the work of a sculptor, but of an artistic workman, and is very good of its class. The other figure has not been placed yet, but remains in the seclusion of the barn where I saw it. It was still unpainted, and the features had an irresistibly comic sort of leer which made me laugh, but as soon as that figure is in its place, it will be noble and dignified in an eminent degree like the Columbia, which is exceedingly pleasing in expression and graceful in outline. The eagles that are to be at the corners of the pavilions have not yet arrived, but I understand are all cast.

When the fresco painting commences, the truth of what I have said about the Renaissance being difficult for Americans will begin to make itself felt. The moldings being all out of French moulds are highly satisfactory, of course, though it would have been far more to our credit if we could make our own. But there is no one branch of artistic workmanship which treads more closely upon art than fresco painting, and we shall feel keenly our want of an artisan class in this specialty. Our foreign friends who fresco our offices and dining-rooms so prettily, and at such an enormous cost, can do to perfection the work they attempt. But when the task set before them is the frescoing of a huge ceiling like that of the entrance hall, and the sides of that same chamber and the huge spaces above the caryatides, they will certainly fall short of what is required. These tasks require what these men never had—a thorough knowledge of drawing, for the frescoing of a ceiling ought to be all foreshortened, one of the most difficult feats of the artistic brush. And many of the figures will naturally be colossal, for, as the caryatides are enormous, the figures beside them and above them must be in keeping. When the Renaissance was born, painters of the highest genius took any pay that was offered them, being satisfied with immortality. They jumped at the chance of painting frescoes which they knew would be almost imperishable, and therefore they gave to the new style of architecture all the lustre of their talents. But now the scene is altered, and artists live for what they can amass, the most gifted being often, as in the case of Turner, the most grasping. No great artist without huge compensation would lie on his back on a scaffold the live-long day painting a ceiling. Their place has been taken by the next order—the artisans. We have none, save those imported for domestic uses, who are utterly incompetent for the proposed work. I fear greatly that unless the architect, Mr. Schwarzman, has resources in this particular, of which I have not heard, the frescoes of the Memorial Hall will leave much to be desired.

WHAT THE ART HALL WILL CONTAIN.

What shall we see inside the Art Hall? Well, the French will send us a great exhibition, the Russians and the Austrians will give us of their best in ample proportion if they redeem their promises, the Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway have promised hundreds of pictures; from Spain and Italy we must not expect much, although individual assertions to the contrary are not wanting; from Holland and Belgium we are sure of grand contributions. Of details we can know nothing because all pictures destined for our Centennial have to be submitted to a home tribunal, and after that are confided to the care of the several Commissioners. With regard to our own efforts no steps have been taken yet, save the appointment of John Sartain, of Philadelphia, as the chief of the department. He is a man so well known and respected in the profession that his appointment will undeniably receive the ratification of artistic approval. The Advisory Committee with whom the Director General, Mr. Goshorn, has consulted, were appointed long ago. They consist of Mr. Clayhorn, the Chairman, who is President of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, and Mr. Henry C. Gibson, a Director of the same institution, resident advisers; Mr. W. T. Blodgett and John Taylor Johnston, New-York advisers, and Mr. Whittredge, President of the National Academy of Design, and Mr. Rothermel, who painted the battle of Gettysburg, artistic advisers. Some time this week the Committee of Selection, to be composed entirely of artists, will be appointed. There is some hesitation, I believe, about the number, but probably it will be eleven, taken from Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston in the following proportion: Philadelphia, three; New-York, six; Boston, two. New-York, as central, will be the receiving place of pictures, and, as the standard of selection will be very high, aspiring artists from Oshkosh and similar regions who paint nothing smaller than an acre of canvas are hereby requested to think twice before they send pictures that will inevitably be rejected.

The policy of taking a Selecting Committee entirely from the artists is so sensible, so correct that its effect will most certainly be to stimulate every artist worthy of the name to high and ambitious effort. No artist will do his best when he knows that either by the good nature or ignorance of the Selecting Committee pictures that are disgraceful to art will be admitted and placed side by side with the best efforts. Those who pooh-pooh this and say that the good will only shine the better for such foils, know little of color and the laws of vision. For you might as well expect *Hamlet* to make his grandest efforts with George Fox grinning beside him as a clown, as for a noble picture to be seen even tolerably when a glaring raw mass of crude color is beside it. Professional judgment is the only one worth having in art, and among the artists is always so accepted. The painter who is well known to the public and sells his pictures at enormous prices in the studio building accepts meekly the rank which his brethren accord him. If the public has hit the mark, and the man they prefer is a true artist, then is he a king among his brethren; but if he is a favorite without reason, then he takes his place at the bottom of the board. Hitherto this fact has been ignored by the councils who have regulated the affairs of American artists for foreign representation at expositions and world fairs. But the Philadelphians have had the candor and the courage to do the right thing, and to place the selection where it truly belongs.

It is Mr. Sartain's idea that this being a centennial exhibition, America ought to exhibit the works of her dead artists as well as her living ones. The thought is a noble one and ought to be carried out. But there is only 75,000 square feet of space, and in case Mr. Sartain carries his point the annex which will be built for engravings, photographs, &c., will have to be immensely enlarged for the reception of the works of dead artists. These things, however, are all yet in embryo, and it is almost too soon to speak of them. So also would it be premature to speak of the effort of the art leaders of Philadelphia to obtain the Memorial Hall for an art museum after the Centennial. The subject was brought before the authorities of the city by Mr. Sartain, but without any positive result.

GAR.

TURKEY.

A TURKISH GARRISON DRIVEN OUT BY INSURRECTIONISTS—PREPARATIONS FOR A GENERAL RISING IN BOSNIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—Insurrection has broken out at Tiskovac, near Grachowo. The insurgents burned a Turkish guard-house, the garrison of which fled.

The insurrection is said to be spreading in Western Bosnia, and it is rumored that preparations have been made for a general rising in Bosnia.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED NEAR VISHEGRAD—EVIDENCE DISCOVERED THAT THE SERVIANS ARE TO DECLARE AGAINST TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—The Minister of War has received a dispatch from Ali Pasha, dated Mostar, Sept. 13, stating that the insurgents were attacked, Sept. 8, near Vishegrad, Bosnia, defeated and put to flight. On the battle-field were found passports and other documents which leave no longer any doubt that the Servians intended to declare against Turkey.

The Sublime Porte publishes the foregoing, and calls attention to the fact that the insurgents who take refuge in Austria are not disarmed, notwithstanding Turkey's representations.

SPAIN.

THE PAPAL NUNCIO TO LEAVE MADRID IF THE CABINET'S ACTION ON THE CIRCULAR IS AGGRESSIVE.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A Reuter telegram from Rome says the Nuncio at Madrid has received instructions to leave his post if the Spanish Cabinet's decision with regard to his circular be of an aggressive character, or such as to compromise the dignity of the Holy See. Otherwise the Nuncio is to remain at Madrid until December, when he will come to Rome to attend a Consistory.

The Spanish Cabinet met on Saturday, but postponed discussion of the Nuncio's circular.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TO BE MADE KNOWN TO-DAY.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—Gen. Lizarraga has arrived at Madrid. He will have an interview with Jovellar on Monday.

A circular to the Prefects, explaining the new Government's policy, will be read at the Cabinet council to-morrow. It is expected to contain important liberal declarations with regard to the elections for the Cortes.

ITALY.

THE APPOINTMENTS BESTOWED ON CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY—ANOTHER CONSISTORY TO BE HELD ON THE 23D.

ROME, Sept. 19—The Pope has appointed Cardinal McCloskey a member of the Congregations on Index, Sacred Rights, and Bishops and Regulars.

Another consistory is to be held on the 23d inst., when twelve additional Bishops will be appointed.

FRANCE.

CONVENTION OF FRENCH JOURNALISTS.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—A Congress of French Journalists met at Troyes to-day. Resolutions were adopted demanding that the state of siege be raised and the Press laws be amended.

BRAZIL.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL ANNUITIES GRANTED.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 19.—An imperial decree granting annuities to Bishops and Governors of dioceses has been promulgated.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—1 A. M.—The storm from the Gulf passed to the north-eastward off the Middle Atlantic coast, with heavy gales during the day. A second area of low barometer passed from the Upper Mississippi Valley over the upper lake region, with brisk and high variable winds, and is now central near Lake Huron. Sain has prevailed during the day on the South Atlantic coast and in the lake region. The barometer has risen in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, and the North-west, with northerly winds, clear and continued cool weather. The rivers have risen sixteen inches at Pittsburg, sixteen inches at Augusta, and eleven inches at Nashville, and fallen ten inches at New-Orleans and five inches at St. Louis and Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the northern portion of the Middle States, light rain followed by partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather, easterly to southerly winds and falling barometer during the day.

For the southern and western portion of the Middle States, generally clear weather, slight rise of temperature, southerly to westerly winds, and slowly rising barometer.

Frosts will probably occur in the upper lake region and the North-west during Monday night.

Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

SABBATH LESSONS.

SERMONS FROM THE CITY PULPIT.

THE CHURCHES FILLED THROUGHOUT THE CITY—DISCOURSES BY BISHOPS BECKWITH AND CUMMINS, REV. WILLIAM R. ALGER, AND OTHERS.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather yesterday the attendance at the various prominent Metropolitan churches was quite large and fashionable. Morning and evening services were held in over forty different churches throughout the City. Among the sermons preached were those of Rev. W. R. Alger, on "The Uses of Church-going, or; the Place of the Pulpit in Modern Society;" Bishop Beckwith on "The Economy of Salvation;" Bishop Cummins on "The Flock of Christ," and Rev. Francis H. Marling, of Toronto, Canada, abstracts of which are given below:

THE ECONOMY OF SALVATION.

SERMON BY BISHOP BECKWITH, AT GRACE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishop Beckwith preached in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday forenoon, from the following text:

> Give thanks unto the Father which hath made us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light.—Colossians, i., 12.

The preacher said, among other things, that in the economy of salvation two things were necessary: first, a judicial meekness; and, second, a personal meekness. It was doubtless true that these two prerequisites could not be, even in the eyes of God, ever separate, but must ever be in unison. There was necessary, also, two conditions for man's reception into Heaven. The first of these was atonement, the other the permission of God to enjoy this great blessing. The atonement had placed faith, repentance, the sacrament, and prayer at their disposal. With some repentance might be merely a sorrow produced by fear of a future punishment. They might from fear leave off their sins, and yet in heart love that same sin. The mind was affected, and not the heart. A professor of religion might be a partaker of the sacrament, and yet his soul be corrupt. Perhaps the world would pick no flaw in the character of some people, and yet God, who looks at thoughts, could see the difficulty. It was not too much to say that a man in such a condition could not be saved. They were too apt to think that a punishment must be inflicted because of an act of sin committed; but if no act was committed, then there was no punishment, hence no offense against the laws of God. This, the speaker said, was a fatal theory. For "whatever a man soweth that shall he reap." In the opinion of the speaker too many parents say of their children, "They are sowing their wild oats." Did not such persons know that the boy who sows wild oats must reap wild oats? With most people a violent temper was its own punishment. If a man commits a crime he is imprisoned, but nothing is done to change his heart, and, though no part of the punishment be remitted, the moral suffering remains. Nor could the law save a man from his ungratified hate. After he had legally atoned for his crime the law might pronounce him a proper man, and yet an internal conscience would pronounce otherwise. If in the character of the man there remained hate and revenge, then just so long would he endure an eternal fire. Whatever a man's external character, no matter if he gave every dollar he possessed to charity, or even tied himself to the stake and fanned the flame to make himself a martyr, he might have inside the very elements to make a devil of himself. It was not enough merely to serve God in deed. He holds the heavens in the hollow of His hands, and why should He be satisfied with any superficial servitude? Literally and truly, every good deed performed by man is God's deed. He who carried about his heart unchanged could never be happy in eternity. In those days when Justice immures her victims the victims are restrained by stern discipline from acts of violence, but the inner workings of their conscience were the same. Take these men and stamp upon their natures immortality. Could a more terrible place of torture be invented than those same dens? It is not the body of the man which has the character. The body is but the tabernacle of the soul, and the soul is the man. Every man not born of the Spirit loves the creature more than the Creator. To such men he would say no outward observances, no charities, no bending in prayers could even in themselves fit their souls for heaven. The soul must first be cleansed and the heart purified, and this must be done, not by a miracle, but by a life of obedience. They must not flatter the soul with a formality, nor sing the conscience to sleep with a memorized prayer. In conclusion, the reverend Bishop urged his hearers to guard well the habits of the mind and the habits of the heart, for by their habits was the character of the soul formed. He asked them the solemn question, not what had they done, but what was their character? Not as man estimates it. He may die on the mountain, and he is as liable to error as to truth, but what was their character in the eyes of Him who searches the very veins of the heart. If launched into heaven suddenly would they find love there? Every hour of their lives they were forming the character for the soul. Time is but a period of preparation, and he could only hope that the blessed spirit would so guide and strengthen them as to make them ready to meet their God with the words, "Even so, Lord Jesus; come quickly."

THE FLOCK OF CHRIST.

SERMON BY BISHOP CUMMINS AT THE FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishop Cummins preached yesterday morning at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, taking his text from St. John x., 16: "And other sheep I have which are not of this fold; them also I must bring and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold and one shepherd."

The most solemn prayer, he said, ever uttered by Christ was that to which he gave expression in the garden of Gethsemane when in the fervor of his soul he prayed not merely for his chosen flock, but for all who should hereafter believe on Him through their word. The burden of that prayer was expressed in the words that all might be one with the Father, and that they may be all "one in us." He could not conceive the possibility of the denial of that prayer by the Father; it was answered, and it was full of the highest, truest, and sublimest truths for men. The question whether that prayer had been answered was one to be decided by our conceptions of the true character of the Church of Christ, and here the issue presented itself, what was the Church, and who composed it? Was it spiritual life or was it polity, order or organization? and upon our answer depended our faith in the fulfillment of Christ's prayer. There were two theories advanced with respect to the words, "the flock of Christ." According to one theory it was a form, an organization of government, founded by his authority and claiming as the result the submission of all men. It is a government by a hierarchy, a government of Bishops and subordinate clerics, who received the Holy Ghost from the hands of each other, and impart to their successors the same supernatural gifts. All organizations, therefore, which possess this polity and this order belong to the Church of Christ, and all that are without it are without the flock of Christ. No matter what may be the corruption in doctrine, no matter what may be the apostasies from the faith, no matter what may be the idolatries of churches holding to Episcopacy, they are still parts of Christ's Holy Catholic Church; and on the other hand, no matter what may be the integrity and the piety of other Churches, and their love of Christ, if they are without the Episcopacy they are no part of Christ's Holy Catholic Church. Hence when they said, as they did in the Creed today, "I believe in the holy Catholic Church," they meant they believed in the holy Roman Church, in the holy Greek Church, and the holy Anglican

Church. There was no Divine instruction in the New Testament concerning outward form of organization, and if tradition was held up as an excuse, then tradition was elevated to equality with the Divine teachings. The Church of Christ was a mystical body, of which He was the sole head and in whom all peoples unite as members of one body. It was the household of God and of all true Christians; it was the company of the saved, and no man belonged to the Church of Christ until he was saved. It was this fallacy of discriminating between the Church of Christ as a mystical body of the Churches of Christendom and as external organizations that has led to endless confusion. The Church of Christ was only one body in its relation to this great Head, and the various churches in Him were a unity in the midst of diversity. Church unity alone rested upon unity in Christ, and the man who extended his right hand to Jesus of necessity extended his left to grasp his brother's hand. If he asked himself who were his brethren, he thanked God he had only to reach out to such a platform, and he thanked God that he had outlived the old and exploded dogma that any special Christian sect alone was the Church of God. In the harmonization of Christian beliefs he could grasp the hands of all those who labored permanently in the great Christian organizations of the earth, and he believed, with St. Augustine, in essential things unity, in non-essential things liberality, and in all things charity. The greatest hindrance to Christian unity was this theory which proclaimed there was but one divine order and demanded that all men should submit to it. The great test of membership of the Church of Christ was found in the words of Jesus, "By their fruits shall ye know them," and when luxurious Christian communities may delight in their delightful Church membership and arrogate to themselves the title of the only true Church of God, in these words can the honest seeker after truth find comfort and encouragement. The Reformed Episcopal Church was a testimony of their union; it was a protest against the exclusiveness that would limit the Church of Christ to one ecclesiastical dogma, and they offered organic union to all Evangelical organizations. The discourse closed with a fervent prayer for closer membership and union among all Christian denominations.

THE USES OF CHURCH-GOING.

SERMON BY REV. W. R. ALGER AT THE UNITARIAN CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The Pastor, Rev. W. R. Alger, preached at the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning on "The Uses of Church-going; or the Place of the Pulpit in Modern Society." After the usual introductory services, he announced as his text a part of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth verses of the tenth chapter of the epistle to the Hebrews, "And let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works: not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is."

The agreeable weeks of the Summer vacation, he said, had passed quickly away, as pleasant things are apt to do, and he hoped they had given all his hearers pleasure, and left behind them profit, and to-day, as they were assembled again in the sanctuary to [illegible] services, he had chosen as the theme of discussion a subject appropriate to the time. All knew how strong was the tendency of ceremonial services to become mechanical and dead. Under their repetition they ceased to be animated with feeling, and so in their lifeless formality they ceased also to yield to the worshiper any benefit. In this view, therefore, it became important to inquire what were the genuine uses and benefits of our Sunday services. In the first place, on the Sunday we should enjoy the sweet respite from the toils and jarring anxieties of the world, the passions and the strifes of men, the fevers and antagonisms of secular life. It was a day on which the world might lay aside its arms and, while the Gospel bugles sang their truce, meditate on the sweet promises, the glories, and the repose of the future life. Here in God's sanctuary was the shelter where breathed the airs of a serener clime and where the roses of promise bloomed; here was the retreat where the pilgrims of the week might find rest and freedom from care while the pillars of fire gleamed on the horizon, the symbols of the journey's end. On this day and in this place might be found a brief respite from the strain of outward life and the huge turmoil of the world, and he should think that all men would be pleased to enjoy the exemption thus offered from the roar and fret of life and to avail themselves of the opportunity to come together and learn of the incomparable joys and rewards of eternity. As the sweet music of the Sabbath bells called them, all men should say, "we are glad, for we are going to the house of the Lord." In the second place they should improve the hours set apart for the services of the church by opening their hearts to the great solaces for human sorrow. In these retreats we might seem to hear that divine voice that said to all the world, "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted." Here they might find the religious truths and feel the religious sentiments until they grew conscious of that pervading Providence that decked the lilies of the field with all their beauty, that fed the young ravens when they cried, and which equally guided the firmament in its revolutions and directed the sparrow in its flight. How constantly they should seek the refreshment provided for those who needed the bounty of the grace of God. All should bring here their wants and their necessities, for here they could come and be comforted. Here lay the book of instruction; here was the altar of prayer; here the Divine Teacher drew near to his disciples; here stood the God of the prophets with open arms of invitation, while messages of glory and of promise floated down the open spaces, and visions of heavenly love and life waited upon all humanity. Since the Summer began with all its refulgence and bloom and beauty, how many cherished plans had been blighted; how many fond hopes and aspirations had been crushed; how many once fond hearts had grown cold and indifferent; how many darling and beloved forms had been laid in the grave! Looking back at all these vicissitudes was it not a privilege now and then to join in these services, consecrated through ages and nations by sacred observance, to strengthen the influences which bind humanity together by coming into these holy places, filled with comforting voices, and throw open their souls to the great solaces of faith; to come into the presence of God and remove that vail that hid their ways from the world, and to feel that earth had indeed no anguish that Heaven could not cure? In the next place, among the exercises which they should perform was earnestly to contemplate the principles of immortal truth, honor, and holiness, so as to establish thorough consecration from our motives. The week-day world was filled with the clamor and greed of contending interests and infested with foul solicitations. Everywhere, in one guise or another, lurked temptation ready to betray the unwary passer into the pitfalls of sin. A great help toward withstanding these evils was furnished in the words of authority and Divine guidance. That young man whose infallible custom it was to go to the house of God, to learn the way to immortality, and attend to the solemn admonitions of the preacher, would not be very likely to yield, as so many scorners of the sanctuary did, to the temptations of the evil one. In our Sabbath services we were given the opportunity to confirm our integrity and to fill our hearts and minds with new and blessed resolves. The fourth object for which we might set apart some of the Sunday and find compensation therefor, was to reflect upon the great things investigated and set forth by learned teachers. Of all the multitudes who slept beneath the roofs and traveled the streets of this great City, how few were there who needed not to be instructed in the infinite wonders, works, and manifestations of God's will. It would be a dignified, a blessed and profitable experience for all of us every Sunday to study such a subject, for example, as the different styles of human character; the warring aims of mankind as exhibited in the vast spectacle of human life; the conditions of social progress; what could be done to relieve the frightful injustice and misery of the world; the true grounds of the unity of the human race, or the immortality of the soul.

In conclusion, the preacher said that in our day, and more and more every day apparently, the great bulk of society seemed to be drifting into atheism as well as egotism, for they seemed to have forgotten God and humanity. What was man, in himself considered, but a lump of clay animated by the burning breath of life? He was as nothing, and God alone was all. Divided as men were in their week, by petty distinctions of time and station, it was well that the devotional interlude of Sunday came to remind them all that they were travelers on the same great roadway of time to eternity, the end of which was involved in one impenetrable mystery to all alike. To the impressing of these truths upon his auditors he would consecrate himself anew this day, and would endeavor to teach them the things they knew not of. Without attempting to draw them down to the subtle and secondary matters of dogmas and of sacraments, he would preach to them the truth, as he found and was led to understand it, for he believed that the preacher who aimed to perfect the lives of men by developing their characters and enlarging their experiences, should stoop to no meaner effort than speaking truth. For this great opportunity of so doing, now and here afforded him, he thanked God, and he meant to improve the privilege to the fullest extent—to tell the truth as it appeared to him, regardless of parties and of sects. Old line Unitarianism was no more to him than old line Catholicism or old line Calvinism, for he believed that for the production of the great result of universal enlightenment the treasures of art, of philosophy, and of science were more valuable than the whole sum of ecclesiastical theology, and why should he not say so? His thirty years of study he thought had given him some right and ground for saying so. The pulpit was the place for speaking truth. He knew that the clergy generally did not think so. They believed in conformity to dogma, doctrinal points, but shame to the preacher who thought so without daring to speak his thoughts to the tyrant who would silence the voice of truth speaking through the revelations of science to all mankind. In closing he pledged himself to unfold, to speak, and to preach the truth in the free and progressive spirit of science, which was the true revelation of the will and purposes of God. There might be multitudes who were satisfied with cold dogmatic teachings, but there were also multitudes who demanded something more substantial and satisfying, and blessed was the God of all who said "Thy Word is truth."

THE WORDS OF THE SPIRIT.

SERMON BY REV. FRANCIS H. MARLING AT THE FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Francis H. Marling, of Toronto, Canada, officiated at the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church yesterday, in the absence of the Pastor, Dr. Sloss. He preached from the text:

> He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches.—Revelation, iii., 22.

When we first read these words it may strike us as strange that an exhortation to "hear what the Spirit saith," should follow the words of the Son of God. Yet when we remember that He saith "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me," and that it was said of Him, "Him hath God annointed with the Holy Ghost and with power," "God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto Him," and again, that the departing Saviour promised this "other comforter" to "be of mine and show it unto you," we need not feel that there is any cause for theological perplexity in this interchangeable use of the names of the second and third persons of the Trinity, but may all the better recognize and adore the perfect unity that subsists between those who are spoken of also as distinct from one another. We feel no hesitation, therefore, in taking these words as referring to the very messages sent to the Churches by the Lord Jesus in these seven epistles to which they are applied. First, then, how does the Lord speak to the Churches? He speaks as one having perfect and unerring knowledge of their state. Every letter begins with the words "I know thy works," and that to Thyatira has the emphatic sentence, "and all the Churches shall know that I am He which searcheth the reins and hearts." Our fellow-man does not know us, either in the world or in the Church, seeing but glimpses of our outward life, only guessing at the motives whence our outward actions spring, and swayed in all his judgments by his personal feeling toward us.

But Christ knows us—all the outward and all the inward of our lives—seeing every deed, hearing every word, discerning every thought, mistaking nothing, forgetting nothing. How often, when He was on earth, a few simple words of His, or a glance from His eye, shot correction firm into some self-deceiving or hypocritical heart, and pierced even to the dividing asunder of the joints of the marrow! And thus the whole story of the lives of these Churches, and the part which each of them has taken, lies open before his eye to-day. What does He see, beloved? How is He thinking of you? In what strain would He speak, did He again break that long silence?

The Saviour's words to the Churches are just and holy. What intense delight in every sign of grace glows in each line of these epistles! What burning indignation against all sin! How fine the discrimination between varying shades of character! How exactly praise and blame are distributed according to their several deserts! Who does not feel that these Churches which were in Asia were being dissected by a master hand, and that the very truth was told them concerning themselves? There is no flattery, no wholesale condemnation. So to-day he weighs every Church, and every man, in the balances of the sanctuary, and judges righteous judgment. Not one good thing shall fail to receive its just recompense or reward, however secret from the eyes of men, or misapprehended by their ignorance or prejudice. Not one sin or shortcoming, however concealed by fair appearances or loud professions, will deceive those "eyes as a flame of fire." That unerring judgment is being passed upon us silently every day; by and by it will be declared before angels and men. Oh! what will the verdict be? And let it ever be remembered that no promise spoken by Christ is an empty word. It is not a wish or an intention, but a sure word of prophecy. "Whatsoever He hath promised He is able also to perform." The very titles by which the Lord describes Himself in the superscription of these epistles carry with them the warrant of all that follows. Such are the general characteristics of these seven most wonderful letters ever written or read. Our Lord describes each Church collectively as a unit, possessing one joint character, and this may often be done with bodies of men. At the same time He does not fail to point out that every body while possessing certain features in common, is made up of individuals among whom wide differences may be found.

A LADY'S SEVEN MILES' SWIM.

FROM LONDON BRIDGE TO BLACKWALL—THE SWIMMER TO BE PRESENTED WITH A GOLD MEDAL.

The London *Standard* of Sept. 6 has the following: Miss Emily Parker, whose age is stated to be only a few months beyond that of Miss Beckwith, swam on Saturday from London Bridge to Blackwall, a distance of seven miles. This young lady is, like Miss Beckwith, a professional swimmer, a sister of Harry Parker, the champion of London. Under her brother's tuition she, some four years ago, rapidly learned the art of which she is now so competent a professor, and during the time which has elapsed since then, she has made public appearances in the majority of the principal English towns. A few weeks back it was determined that she should attempt to swim from London Bridge to Greenwich, and an experimental trip, which proved successful, was made. In the meantime, however, Prof. Beckwith persuaded his daughter to accomplish the feat, the first honors of which others had hoped to reap. The effect of this was, indeed, beneficial, for it induced Miss Parker to swim further than was at first designed. At 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a river steamer conveyed the heroine of the evening, with her brother and a large number of intending spectators, to London Bridge, the starting point. Here many thousands had assembled; the river was alive with small craft, and the decks and rigging of all the vessels within sight were covered with clusters of eager on-lookers. The chartered paddle-boat stopped for a few moments at the Old Swan Pier, and then Miss Parker, dressed in appropriate costume, descended into a wherry with her brother and her pilot, Tom Eagleton. At once the boat shot out into the stream, and having passed under the bridge, waited for the steamer, which in a short time was at hand. Then, amid much cheering, which Miss Parker gracefully acknowledged, the young swimmer plunged quietly into the Thames. Preceding her was a boat rowed by some members of the River Police, who, as well as they were able, kept the way free from the obstruction of the seventy or eighty wherries that crowded around in a scene of indescribable confusion. Immediately behind was the boat from which she had leaped, and in which stood her brother with all his natatory honors thick upon him. It was at 5:50 o'clock when the start was made, and at 6:27 Limehouse Reach, which is half-way to Greenwich, was attained. Miss Parker swims with remarkable ease, using a vigorous breast stroke. At no point of her journey did she exhibit the slightest sign of fatigue, but on the contrary appeared rather to relish the excitement. During the progress down the river pistols, guns, and small cannon were fired from various points, and the sailors in the ships cheered as the swimmer and the river mob which followed went past. Eagleton very skillfully coached his charge, taking advantage of every sweep of the tide and bend of the river. At 6:58 Miss Parker had arrived opposite Greenwich Pier, though on the distant side of the river, so that the several thousands of persons who were waiting along the embankment in the expectation of seeing the swimmer pass had to content themselves with cheering while the black patch on the water rapidly drifted in the gathering twilight toward Blackwall. Miss Parker accomplished her journey in one hour and eight minutes. At 7:25½, it being then, with the exception of the half-obscured light of the moon, almost dark, Miss Parker arrived opposite Blackwall Pier. For some distance during the latter portion of her journey from Greenwich she had the company of her brother in the water. The young lady, at the end of her journey, was taken on board the steamer in a most vivacious mood. She was very enthusiastically cheered, and a subscription was immediately raised among those on board upon the suggestion that the plucky little swimmer should be presented with a gold medal. In a few minutes after retiring Miss Parker reappeared on deck, where she remained during the journey to the city. The time occupied in swimming from London Bridge to Blackwall Pier was altogether 1h. 37m. 30s. It is said that Miss Parker, upon some future occasion, will endeavor to swim a much greater distance than she did upon Saturday. As the result of this feat it is intended to hold an amateur swimming match from London Bridge to Greenwich in a fortnight.

INCREASED TAXATION IN OHIO.

Lieut. Gov. Hart spoke at Auburn, Ohio, on the 16th inst., devoting his remarks mainly to an exposure of the results of the two years of Democratic rule in that State. On the subject of increased taxation he said: "One promise made to the people was that the burden of taxation should be lessened. Has this promise been kept? No. On the contrary, while the levy for some purposes has been lessened, the expenditure and the general aggregate of taxes has been largely increased. The Democracy have had possession of the State and are responsible for the tax levies for the years 1874 and 1875. By reference to the report of the Auditor of State for 1874 you will find that the aggregate amount of taxes for that year in the State, including delinquencies and forfeitures, is $26,837,198 98, and for the year 1875 they will be $27,614,729 16. Now, the highest tax in the aggregate ever levied in Ohio under Republican administration was $26,131,357. So that the first year the Democracy were in power there was an increase of taxes amounting to $705,731, and in the second year, $1,472,363. Putting the two years together you find over two million dollars added to the burden of taxation in the State, and what is still worse, we shall be behind in the payment of the principal and interest on the public debt falling due January, 1876, more than five hundred thousand dollars, so that the credit of the State is likely to be seriously impaired. These facts need no comment."

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THE CONGRESS AT THE HAGUE.

IMPORTANT PAPER BY REV. DR. J. P. THOMPSON—THE ARMAMENTS OF EUROPE—WHY THEY SHOULD BE REDUCED—A CODE ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE TO BE FRAMED—CLOSING INCIDENTS.

Letters to the London *Standard* from the Hague give full details of the proceedings of the Conference on International Law in session in that city.

On Sept. 3, after some formal business, the General Secretary submitted for discussion the following questions, touching a proportionate reduction in the armaments of European nations:

1. What is the armament, by land and sea, of the nation to which you belong, and what, also, according to your information, are the armaments of the other European nations? 2. What proportion of such armament, in the case of each nation, do you consider necessary to its internal security? 3. What proportion do you consider necessary to its external security? 4. Do you consider it desirable that there should be a proportionate reduction in the armaments of European nations, and whatever may be your opinion, will you give the reasons for it? 5. Is a proportionate reduction practicable; and if so, to what extent? 6. By what methods may such a reduction be accomplished?

Dr. J. P. Thompson, a gentleman resident for some years in Berlin, but a native American, read a paper which elicited profound attention, in reply to these questions. He observed that the Prussian Army consisted of 438,831 men, at a cost of 339,434,000 marks. Such were the statistics of the German Army, and the reply to the first question was that the armament of Germany was 400,000 men, equipped with every facility for arming at a short notice at least four times that number trained to the use of arms. To the second question, what proportion of such armament was necessary, Dr. Thompson expressed an opinion that 40,000 men would suffice for the defense of Germany. He entered fully into a proof of this position by reference to the United States, observing that 40,000,000 of Germans could be trusted to govern themselves with as little military force as 40,000,000 of Americans required for their internal security. In reply to the proportion necessary for external security, Dr. Thompson said the whole—every man, every gun—as long as matters now are with respect to the armaments upon the Continent of Europe. If Europe is to live in constant expectation of war Germany is and will be armed as she is, but it was desirable that there should be a reduction in Germany on a scale of proportion with other nations, for two reasons: 1. The enormous drain of a universal conscription on the industrial life and resources of the nation. 2. The fact that a large standing army is a temptation to war, and liable to seek occasion for war to justify its own existence. Dr. Thompson discusses this branch of the question by extended reasonings as to the social and moral results of military organization, and concludes in reference to the fears of other countries from the armaments of Germany that there is no war party in Germany, no party that avows this policy, and that no such party or policy would find favor with the people except in some manifest emergency. The fifth and sixth questions Dr. Thompson treats as one, and says that a reduction is only to be effected by some substitution for war.

Mr. Henry Richard, M. P., read a paper "On Arbitration as a means of bringing about a Reduction in the Armaments of the Nations of Europe." The line of argument adopted by Mr. Richard was to go over in detail the instances in which arbitration failed—the Crimean war, for example—where, Mr. Richard said, arbitration failed because some of the arbitrators unwisely sided with the litigant parties. Mr. Richard next examined at great length the position that one great difficulty in settlement by arbitration arose from the fact that the ostensible and apparent are not always the real occasions for war. Mr. Richard then examined the general objections to arbitration very elaborately, in an address which was listened to with great attention—insisting with respect to the plea of honor, as in some cases being a bar to arbitration, that its opponents must keep in mind the alternative—what is the thing that is deemed more honorable and dignified that to submit a cause to the arbitration of reason and justice. Mr. Richard concluded by saying that he wished to see the day when Dr. Bleintochie or Mr. Montague Bernard, or some other distinguished jurists, should be installed as judges in a tribunal for arbitrating between nations. For himself he could not indulge in so sanguine an expectation. Like many others who have worked in the service of humanity, we must be content to work for the future—be content to sow the seed, while we have the full conviction that other hands than ours shall reap the harvest and gather the sheaves.

At the conference of last year a committee of conference was appointed to take into consideration bills of exchange, together with several other questions relating to private international law. This committee, on a survey of their field of work, determined to limit their labors to inquire into bills of exchange, and with this view sought the opinions of bankers, chambers of commerce, jurists, and others, in various countries, as to the difficulties now existing in the negotiation of bills of exchange, and the best method of providing a remedy for them. This committee presented, on Sept. 3, the results of its labors, and the recommendations based upon them, to the Committee of Conference, which submitted the following report from the Special Committee on Bills of Exchange:

1. The committee, having considered the report of the Special Committee on Bills of Exchange, is of opinion that it is a valuable review of the points of conflict, and of assimilation between the laws of different countries on the subject of bills of exchange, and it has the honor of proposing to the association the following conclusions.

2. An international code upon letters of change is desirable.

3. A project of law in the form of articles shall be drawn up, and shall be submitted to the conference of the next year.

4. The present conference shall name a commission to draw up this project of law, composed of twelve members of the association, representing the following countries: Austria, the United States of America, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, the Scandinavian States, and Spain.

5. The committee proposes to the Association that the present Conference should express its desire that the project of law drawn up by the commission should be printed and distributed three months before the meeting of the next conference, and with it should invite communications on the part of members of the association, and other competent persons, drawn up in the form of short propositions on the subject of such project, to be addressed, before the termination of the present year, to the international secretaries in London.

This report, together with two additional resolutions providing for filling up vacancies that might arise in the Commission of Twelve, from contingencies, were carried.

On Sept. 4, the first paper read was by Mr. J. Jenkins. "On the Decisions of British Claims against the Government of Hayti for losses sustained by them by pillage or destruction of their property by one or other of the belligerent parties in the revolution of 1868-69 in that Republic, and the desirability in giving publication to diplomatic decision on foreign claims of giving the grounds on which such decisions are based." Before noticing the decisions on the Haytian cases, Mr. Jenkins took exception to the meagreness of information in the publication of diplomatic decisions, strongly urging that such records should set forth briefly the main facts of each case, and the grounds on which the decisions were based. Passing to the claims of Hayti, Mr. Jenkins gave on the authority of correspondence of parties interested, a résumé of the facts and arguments on each claim or class of claims, the general deductions from them being, as he described, gains in international comity and extension of protection to British subjects domiciled in Hayti.

Mr. John Hosack then read a paper, which was listened to with marked attention, "On the Declaration respecting Maritime Rights attached to the Treaty of Paris of 1866." Mr. Hosack observed that the United States President Pearce, in 1856, refused to accede to the Treaty of Paris, on the ground that the United States would not consent to abolish privateering, but he said that if the European States would take another step in advance and declare all property at sea, whether belonging to an enemy or not should be free from capture, he would accede to the treaty. This motion was extensively taken up by the commercial classes in England, represented by several chambers of commerce, but in 1860 President Buchanan, in opposition to President Pierce, said that the abandonment of war upon private property on the ocean would not itself afford security to their American property, unless the consent of the more powerful Governments could be obtained that blockade also should be abolished. This was the text of Mr. Hosack's paper, which he illustrated at great length, contending that the policy embodied in the Treaty of Paris in respect of maritime rights would place us in a difficult position in the event of war—a position of inconsistency which could not be maintained. We must go forward or backward.

The conference during the remaining part of the sitting was occupied with the general business of the association. First and foremost came a recognition, in the shape of votes of thanks to the authorities, imperial and municipal, to the country which had given its members so heartfelt a greeting—so warm and lavish a hospitality. This was done in a resolution moved by the American Judge Pruyn, embodying a vote of thanks to the departments of the Government, to the municipal authorities at the Hague, and to its learned and public institutions, and for the cordial reception which had been accorded to the association; and last, though not least, to her Majesty the Queen of Holland, for the distinguished marks of consideration and interest with which her Majesty had recognized the presence of the conference at The Hague. This vote, on being put from the chair, was marked by all the members of the conference standing, while declaring it passed. Votes of thanks were passed to the various officers and committees of the association, and especially to its President, Hon. Dudley Field, who retires this year from a position distinguished by the services he has rendered. The Honorary President of the Association for the coming year is M. Laboulaye, and the President Lord Penzance; the Honorary Vice Presidents, Count Sclopis and Hon. Dudley Field.

ODD-FELLOWS' ANNUAL MEETING.

THE EXERCISES TO OPEN AT INDIANAPOLIS TO-DAY—LIST OF THE DELEGATES—THE REMARKABLE GROWTH OF AMERICAN ODD-FELLOWSHIP — STATISTICS OF ITS PROGRESS.

To-day the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F., opens in the City of Indianapolis, Ind. Last year the Supreme Grand body convened in Atlanta, Ga., where it did much toward restoring a feeling of amity between the North and South. The reception and entertainment of the legislative head of the organization at that point was magnificent. Sectional differences were wholly ignored. The session this year will doubtless be as eventful and important as was that of last year. There will be much legislation affecting the interests of the order at large, among which are several proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the United States. One of them is in reference to the death, resignation, or removal of the Grand Sire, or the Deputy Grand Sire, and the others relate to the change of title of the Grand Lodge of the United States to one more comprehensive, in order to render it appropriate to the existing status, inasmuch as American Odd-fellowship is rapidly spreading in foreign countries. There are three amendments proposed, as follows: To change the name to (1) "Supreme Grand Lodge of American Odd-fellowship;" (2) "Supreme Lodge of American Odd-fellowship;" (3) "Grand Lodge of Universal Sovereignty of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, (American.)" This subject has been agitated for several years, without effecting any change, and it is doubtful about its being accomplished during the current session. A large number of influential members of the order are strenuously opposed to changing the title of the supreme body, but there will probably be a warm debate relative to the matter.

The programme of reception of the Grand Lodge includes addresses by Gov. Hendricks, Mayor Caven, Schuyler Colfax, P. G. Rep.; O. P. Morton, P. G. M., and music by the glee club.

On Wednesday the general parade of the order will take place, participated in by the lodges and encampments of the city and visiting lodges and encampments from Indiana and other jurisdictions.

A public meeting will be held on some evening during the week, of which notice will be given, which will be addressed by members of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

The Grand Officers and Representatives are as follows:

OFFICERS.

M. J. Durham, Kentucky, Grand Sire.
John W. Stokes, Pennsylvania, D. G. Sire.
James L. Ridgely, Maryland, G. Cor. and R. Sec.
Joshua Vansant, Maryland, G. Treasurer.
Theodore A. Ross, Maryland, Assistant G. Secretary.
Rev. J. W. Venable, Kentucky, G. Chaplain.
J. R. Tompkins, Alabama, G. Marshal.
W. H. Foulk, Delaware, G. Guardian.
J. W. Hudson, Wisconsin, G. Messenger.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Alabama—Isaiah Dill, Alexander McKinstry, William A. Shields.
Arkansas—P. Brugman, Isaac Folsom.
California—J. B. Harmon, C. M. Boyd, N. Porter, J. F. Miller.
Colorado—C. H. McLaughlin, C. P. Elder.
Connecticut—S. Terry, L. Feldman, G. N. Moses, M. Donnelly.
Delaware—R. H. McDanel, G. L. More, W. H. Cloward.
District of Columbia—J. F. Havenner, W. R. McLean, J. T. Given.
Florida—R. B. Gorman.
Georgia—George N. Nichols, L. J. Glenn, J. S. Tyson.
Illinois—T. B. Needles, T. L. Mitchell, J. S. Ticknor, J. F. Alexander.
Indiana—P. J. Wise, R. Owen, N. P. Richmond, J. E. Barrett.
Iowa—W. W. Moore, E. J. Leech, O. McCraney, E. W. Hartman.
Kansas—W. A. Shannon, J. Martin, G. W. Martin.
Kentucky—W. W. Morris, J. C. Underwood, M. S. Dowden, W. T. Curry.
Louisiana—William C. Wilson, S. T. Grisamore, L. Homes.
Lower Provinces—R. R. Barnes, W. K. Dimock.
Maine—G. A. Callahan, F. M. Laughton, C. H. Rich, William H. Smith.
Maryland—E. G. Cox, C. H. Rawlings, A. L. Spear, H. F. Garey.
Massachusetts—F. C. Davis, J. L. Clarke, S. B. Krogman, J. Livermore.
Michigan—F. H. Rankin, G. W. Griggs, Alexander Ferguson, D. Gray.
Minnesota—W. G. Dye, W. C. Williston, Alexander Wilson.
Mississippi—G. K. Birchett, D. N. Barrows, L. K. Barber.
Missouri—A. M. Alexander, L. T. Minturn, R. E. McNeely, W. H. Thompson.
Montana—Zeno Hoyt.
Nebraska—J. Evans, D. M. McElhinney, D. A. Cline.
Nevada—C. C. Batterman, T. V. Julian, E. L. Stern.
New-Hampshire—T. L. Tibbetts, M. T. Tottingham, C. P. Blanchard, J. L. Spring.
New-Jersey—J. Dunham, B. T. Bright, A. B. Crane, Israel Harris.
New-York—J. Medole, T. P. St. John, J. H. White, G. Leweck.
North Carolina—S. Gales, W. H. Bagley, C. M. Busbee.
Ohio—J. W. Carter, J. E. Bell, R. B. Innes, W. R. Hazlett.
Ontario—J. Barr, G. Wright, J. Ham. Perry, J. Gibson.
Oregon—J. Buchtel, S. Ellsworth, B. F. Dorris.
Pennsylvania—R. A. Lamberton, William Steadman, C. N. Hickok, M. Richards Muckle.
Rhode Island—H. E. Dodge, J. F. Driscol, W. J. Miller, G. H. Olney.
South Carolina—S. Johnstone, C. Laney Meyer.
Switzerland—R. Aschmann.
Tennessee—A. M. Burney, H. T. Johnson, W. A. Barry.
Texas—J. T. Harcourt, M. D. Herring, L. F. Delesdernier, J. A. Haynie.
Utah—J. C. Hemingray.
Vermont—P. D. Bradford, M. R. Tyler, L. G. Stiles.
Virginia—E. H. Fitzhugh, H. Latham, J. H. Robinson.
West Virginia—H. A. Uthman, J. Hollingsworth, E. A. Peck.
Wisconsin—S. Ryan, Jr., P. Van Vechten, Jr., O. B. Park, W. Reynolds.
Wyoming—H. Garbanati.

From Grand Lodges, 84; from Grand Encampments, 58; total, 142.

PAST GRAND SIRES LIVING.

Thomas Sherlock, of Ohio.
William W. Moore, of District of Columbia.
W. De Saussure, of South Carolina.
William Ellison, of Massachusetts.
George W. Race, of Louisiana.
Samuel Craighead, of Ohio.
James B. Nicholson, of Pennsylvania.
Isaac M. Veitch, of Missouri.
James P. Sanders of New York.
E. D. Farnsworth, of Tennessee.
F. D. Stuart, of District of Columbia.
C. A. Logan, of Kansas.

The order has had a permanent existence on this continent for fifty-six years, although it made but comparatively slow advancement until about 1840, when its improved character and status began to be properly apprehended by our people, and since then it has prospered to a very high degree. In the year 1840 there were only seven subordinate lodges in Ohio, seven in Indiana, two in Illinois, four in Missouri, five in Kentucky, three in New-Jersey, and one in Massachusetts. These are now among the largest and most flourishing jurisdictions; and quite a number of States, having at the present time a contributing membership numbered by thousands, were then without a single lodge. The total relief disbursements of the order in 1840 were only a trifle over $8,000, while last year they exceeded $1,500,000.

In 1840 there were 14 Grand Lodges, 155 subordinate lodges, and 11,166 members; in 1850, 31 Grand Lodges, 2,354 subordinate lodges, and 174,637 members; in 1860, 39 Grand Lodges, 3,547 subordinate lodges, and 173,818 members; in 1870, 41 Grand Lodges, 3,867 subordinate lodges, and 298,637 members; in 1874, 5,985 lodges, and 438,701 members.

The aggregate revenue of the subordinate lodges and encampments from 1840 to 1875 was $50,000,000, and the aggregate relief to the sick and distressed over $20,000,000. All the jurisdictions have faithfully obeyed the cardinal injunction to "visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan." Over $1,500,000 were contributed by the order last year for benevolent purposes. The relief annually granted in some of the jurisdictions exceeds $5 per member, and the average amount received from each member for fees and dues is only about $9.

SHE WAS NOT TO BE LAUGHED AT.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) *Pantagraph* tells this story: "One of our most prominent citizens moved from the country to the city, a few years since, with his family. In pursuance of a custom at their country home, husband and wife each milked one of their two cows. A lady neighbor happening to go over one afternoon while the milking was going on, asked Mrs. J. to let her try to milk. The cow, not liking such familiarity from a stranger, became restive, and showed evidence of using her hind leg in such a manner that the visitor hastily resigned her position, which was immediately taken by Mrs. J., but the cow, not aware of the change, with one blow, upturned the milk-bucket and sent Mrs. J. sprawling on the ground. Mr. J. is passionately fond of a joke, and had been watching the affair with a great deal of interest, while quietly milking his cow a few feet away, and was fairly shaking his fat sides with laughter, while Mrs. J. was shaking out the disordered folds of her dress, and knowing she had a very quick temper, he was not surprised to see her hastily seize a hickory stick. But instead of using it on the cow she rushed up to him and exclaimed, 'Just laugh once more. Just smile even, and I will wear you out right here, you heartless wretch!'"

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500	Western Union.c.	79	1000	Lake Shore......	52¾
300	do.........	78⅞	800	do.	52⅝
700	do........c.	78¾	600	do........s3.	52½
500	do.......s3.	78½	800	do.	52⅝
200	do.......c.	78½	3100	do.	52¼
100	do.	78⅝	100	do.......c.	52¼
100	do.......c.	78½	300	do.	52⅜
200	do.......c.	78⅝	1700	do.	52½
300	do.	78½	300	Pacific Mail......	36⅛
600	do......s4.	78⅜	700	do.	36
1000	do.	78¼	2300	do.	35⅞
700	do.	78⅛	500	do.......c.	35⅞
1300	do.	78	1100	do.......s3.	35¾
500	do.......c.	78	1100	do.	35¾
1400	do.......c.	78⅛	200	do.	35⅞
800	do.	78⅛	200	do.......c.	35⅞
500	do.......c.	78¼	100	do.......b3.	36
600	do.	78	300	do.	35⅞
500	do.......c.	78⅛	600	North-western......	38¾
100	do.......c.	78	200	do.......s3.	38⅝
900	do.	78	400	do.	38½
25	do.	78½	500	do.	38⅜
1900	do.	77⅞	100	do.	38¼
800	do.	77¾	200	do.......s3.	38⅛
300	do.......c.	77⅞	500	do.	38¼
100	do.......c.	78	100	do.	38
500	do.	78	300	do.	38¼
300	do.......s3.	77¾	100	do.......b3.	38⅜
100	do.......c.	78⅛	100	do.	38¼
100	do.	78	100	North-western Pf.	52¾
200	do.......c.	78	200	St. Paul.......s3.	34⅞
200	Erie Railway.....	19¼	100	do.	34¾
3300	do.	19⅛	200	do.	34½
700	do.......c.	19⅛	200	do.	34⅜
1500	do.	19¼	200	Ohio & Miss...s3.	16⅞
1100	do.......s3.	19¼	100	do.......s3.	16¾
100	St. Paul Pref.......	62	100	Pac. R. of Mo..s3.	45¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5s,'81,C.118	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64.......118¼
10,000	do.......12.118¼		
125,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.......12.120¾	10,000	do.......12.118¼

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67.	121	500	Erie Railway.....	19¾
10,000	D. of Col. 3-65s.	67	3000	do.	19⅞
2,000	Harlem 1st, C.	114	500	do.......b3.	20
1,000	North-west. C.	97¼	100	do.	20
100	Consol. Coal......	45	800	do.	19⅞
11	Mich. Central......	57¼	100	do.......s3.	19¾
100	West. Union...s3.	77¾	300	do.	19⅞
100	do.	77⅞	2900	do.......b3.	20
400	do.	77¾	815	do.	20
1000	do.......s3.	77½	900	do.	20⅛
500	do.	77⅝	1000	do.......b3.	20¼
800	do.	77¾	1050	do.	20⅛
600	do.	77⅞	700	do.	20¼
2200	do.	77½	900	do.	20⅛
2900	do.	77⅞	1300	do.	20½
1600	do.	77¼	500	do.......b3.	20½
200	do.......s3.	77⅛	500	do.	20⅜
700	do.	77¼	200	Pacific R. of Mo..	45½
900	Lake Shore......	53⅛	100	do.	45⅝
2000	do.	53	100	Union Pacific......	69¾
700	do.	52⅞	100	do.	69⅝
1700	do.	52¾	200	do.	69⅞
3100	do.	52⅝	200	do.	69¾
50	Ill. Central......b3.	97¼	100	do.	70
500	Toledo & Wab.s3.	6	500	St. Paul Pref......	63
200	Pacific Mail....s3.	36¼	100	do.	62⅞
400	do.	36⅜	1400	do.	63
1400	do.	36¼	200	do.	62⅞
300	do.......b3.	36¼	300	do.......s3.	62⅞
2200	do.	36⅛	100	North-west....s4.	38⅛
1800	do.	36	1000	do.	38½
1000	do.	35⅞	600	do.	38⅛
300	do.	36	400	do.......s3.	38⅜
300	do.......s3.	35⅞	300	do.	38⅜
600	do.......s3.	35¾	400	do.	38⅜
700	do.	35⅞	100	do.......b3.	38⅜
100	North-west. Pref.	53½	100	do.	38½

MONDAY, Sept. 20—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last shows a large decrease in all the items except that of circulation, in which the falling off is slight. The loans are down $1,371,400; specie, $1,991,700; legal tenders, $1,247,200; deposits, $2,723,800, and circulation $1,800. The changes in specie and legal tenders attract most attention. The decrease in specie can be traced to the large absorption of gold by the Treasury for Customs and the small payments on account of interest and redemption of 5-20 bonds. The $1,000,000 gold sold by the Treasury on Thursday of course does not count for much on this week's statement. The decrease in legal tenders is the result of shipments hence to assist in moving the crops. The reserve of the banks shows a decrease for the week of $2,557,950, which leaves an excess of reserve above legal requirements to the amount of $15,354,175.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 11.	Sept 18.	Sept. 19, '74.
Loans	$283,443,200	$282,071,800	$280,569,200
Specie	9,378,200	7,386,500	19,952,100
Legal tenders	69,185,200	67,938,000	64,804,800
Deposits	242,604,200	239,880,400	236,840,800
Circulation	17,756,600	17,754,800	25,638,600

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	Sept. 11.	Sept. 18.	
Specie	$9,378,200	$7,386,500	Dec. $1,991,700
Legal tenders	69,185,200	67,938,000	Dec. 1,247,200
Total reserve	$78,563,400	$75,324,500	Dec. $3,238,900
Reserve required against deposits	60,651,275	59,970,325	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	17,912,125	15,354,175	Dec. $2,557,950

The money market was, for the most part, extremely easy, and call loans were done chiefly at 2@3 ₩ cent., although there were exceptions at 3½ and 4 ₩ cent. The banks have made further shipments of currency to the interior during the past week, and the expected change in the money market for some time past may not be much longer delayed, as the legal-tender average is being gradually drawn down, although still sufficiently large to prevent any stringency. An encouraging sign during the past week was the increased inquiry on the part of merchants at the banks for discounts, and to those well known these institutions respond readily. Among the note brokers double-named paper sold at 4½ to 5½ ₩ cent., and prime single-named at 5 to 6 ₩ cent.

The foreign advices reported a declining market for Consols and United States Bonds at London, the closing quotations being about the lowest made. The latter were unfavorably influenced by exports from this centre to London late in the week. The Erie speculation was active, with frequent ups and downs in the price. The Bank of England lost in bullion during the week ending with Wednesday £413,000, and since then £161,000 has been withdrawn on balance, said to be partly for shipment to this country. The high rates commanded by cash gold for daily use had a demoralizing effect on the sterling exchange market, and together with the appearance of some cotton bills in the market and the limited demand caused a decline in the nominal rates from $4 81½ to $4 79 for bankers' 60-day bills, and from $4 85½ to $4 83 for demand, while business was done as low as $4 78 and $4 81½@$4 82. Toward the close there was a rapid recovery to the rates current early in the week on the improved tone of the gold loan market and the purchases to settle credits maturing, but the market weakened again in the final sales to $4 79½@$4 80 and $4 83@$4 83½ on threats of another "squeeze" in cash gold early next week. The course of the gold market was exceedingly irregular. At the opening the price declined from 116⅝ to 116, but on Tuesday an advance to 117 ensued. After a reaction to 116½, and a recovery to 117, there was an almost steady decline to 115¾; but the market rallied again at the close, in consequence of the decrease in the specie average of the banks. During the early part of the week the stringency of the gold loan market was very marked, and borrowers were compelled to pay 1-16 to ⅛ ₩ cent. for daily use. A much larger amount of gold was placed at 1-64 to 3-64 ₩ diem, and on Saturday offerings were freely made at 1-64 to 1-32. The easier condition of the market toward the close, while affording temporary relief to borrowers, is not regarded as meaning a disruption of the clique, the advantages offered by the small available supply of gold being too great for the large speculators to release their hold on the market. On Thursday the Treasury sold $1,000,000 gold at 116.52 to 116.73.

Government bonds were firm within a very narrow range of fluctuation. In railroad mortgages the dealings have continued large, with an active investment demand for the bonds of all well-established roads. Prices in the main have been firm, and in some cases higher. Round amounts of the leading mortgages have changed hands at full prices.

The Stock Exchange speculation during the week was fairly active, with a general, and in some instances quite serious, decline in prices. The causes for the decline were free sales on the part of the "bear" clique, the effect of which was assisted by the circulation of rumors assailing the credit of various financial houses. Notwithstanding that these malicious reports proved in almost every instance to be entirely groundless, they nevertheless had the effect their authors intended, of producing a feeling of general uneasiness, and caused timid speculators to abandon their ventures. Late in the week covering on the part of the "shorts" resulted in a partial recovery in prices, but the improvement was not well maintained. The assaults of the "bears" were mainly directed against Lake Shore and Pacific Mail, the former declining to 51¼, and the latter to 33⅝. At the close Lake Shore sold at 52⅝@52¾, and Pacific Mail at 35⅞@36. The transactions in both stocks were heavy, and the dealings attended with considerable excitement. Western Union, which had been comparatively steady during the greater part of the week, on Saturday declined to 77¼. A consideration of ⅛ ₩ cent. was paid for the use of the stock by borrowers. The books close to-day for the annual election and the regular quarterly dividend of 2 ₩ cent. Erie, after declining to 16¾, advanced to 20½, but subsequently reacted to 19⅛, and closed at 19⅜@19½. North-western common fluctuated between 39½ and 37⅜, and the preferred between 54½ and 52½, closing at 38½ for the former, and 53⅝ for the latter. St. Paul declined from 36 to 33¾, and the preferred from 63 to 61¾, with a subsequent partial recovery. Michigan Central fell from 61 to 56, and Ohio and Mississippi from 19½ to 16¼, but in the final dealing better quotations were current for both stocks. Union Pacific declined from 71 to 69½, ex-dividend, and closed at 70@70¼. The remainder of the list calls for no special comment.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sept. 19, 1874.
American Gold	117	115¾	109⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	118⅛	117⅞	112
United States 5-20s, coup., '62	118½	118⅛	112½
United States 5-20s, coup., '67	121	120¾	116⅞
New-York Central	103	102⅞	100¼
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅝	106¾	101⅜
Pacific Mail	38⅜	33⅝	48
St. Paul Common	36	33¾	32¾
St. Paul Preferred	63	61¾	52½
Western Union	80¼	77⅛	79⅝
*Union Pacific	71	69½	35½
Lake Shore	56⅜	51¼	75⅞
Toledo and Wabash	6	5¾	31⅞
North-western Common	39½	37⅜	36
North-western Prefered	54½	52½	53½
Del., Lack. and Western	121½	120	109
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110½	105
Panama	137	135	112
Erie	20½	16¾	35⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	19⅛	16¼	24
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅛	4	20⅛
Harlem	132	132	125¼

*Ex dividend in 1875.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS —SEPT. 18.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
New-York Central	102⅞	102⅞	102¾	103
Erie	20½	19⅛	19⅜	19½
Erie Preferred	40	40	40	40½
Lake Shore	53¼	52¼	52⅝	52¾
Wabash	6	6	5¾	6
North-western	38¾	38	38⅜	38½
North-western Pref.	52⅞	52½	52⅞	52⅞
Rock Island	107½	107⅛	107	107½
Mil. and St. Paul	35	34⅜	34¾	35
Mil. and St. Paul Pf.	63	62	62⅞	63
Illinois Central	97½	97½	97	98
Union Pacific	70½	69⅝	69⅞	70¼
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅛	16⅞	16¾	17⅛
Missouri Pacific	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45¾
Western Union	79	77⅛	77⅛	77⅜
Pacific Mail	36¾	35¾	35⅞	36
United States Ex	45¾	45½	44½	45

The following entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3	$3,184,094	Aug. 14	$8,843,940
July 10	4,341,801	Aug. 21	7,609,230
July 17	6,641,929	Aug. 28	7,572,013
July 24	7,001,511	Sept. 4	5,770,713
July 31	5,803,769	Sept. 11	4,379,993
Aug. 7	4,786,292	Sept. 18	5,762,418
Total			$71,058,700
Total same period in 1874			84,620,266
Decrease in 1875			$12,561,566

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 6	$6,190,158	Aug. 17	$4,740,000
July 13	5,013,248	Aug. 24	4,499,335
July 20	6,203,632	Sept. 4	4,146,312
July 27	5,793,266	Sept. 11	6,346,165
Aug. 3	4,325,682	Sept. 18	3,563,349
Aug. 10	5,214,657		
Total			$56,035,854
Total same period of 1874			63,168,405
Decrease in 1875			$7,132,551
Gold, Sept. 18, 1875			116¾
Gold, Sept. 19, 1874			109⅝

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3	$2,785,851	Aug. 14	$1,572,520
July 10	2,959,605	Aug. 21	622,078
July 17	1,962,221	Aug. 28	414,853
July 24	815,879	Sept. 4	453,175
July 31	230,595	Sept. 11	118,990
Aug. 7	1,123,918	Sept. 18	343,500
Total			$13,438,995
Total same period of 1874			12,531,940
Increase in 1875			$907,055

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July 1, 2, and 3	$814,000	$2,125,000
July 10	1,885,000	2,307,000
July 17	2,168,724	1,532,067
July 24	2,157,935	786,981
July 31	2,543,000	553,000
Aug. 7	2,803,100	2,261,600
Aug. 14	2,556,700	395,700
Aug. 21	2,362,333	176,486
Aug. 28	3,035,600	2,020,000
Sept. 4	2,384,833	758,931
Sept. 11	2,712,100	482,400
Sept. 18	2,204,000	221,065
Total	$27,657,325	$13,621,130
Total same date 1874	29,684,706	23,962,583

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 95,000 bushels. Railroad receipts—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 92,000 bushels; Oats, 81,000 bushels. Canal Shipments for Tidewater—Wheat, 84,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 25,500 bushels. To interior—None. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; Oats, 4½c., tolls included. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales, 650 bbls. Wheat inactive; quotations entirely nominal. Corn quiet and lower; sales of 43,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 67c., part to arrive. Oats dull; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 45c., to arrive. Rye neglected. Barley dull; sales of 2 cars four-rowed State on private terms. Seeds quiet; small sales of Timothy at $2 90@$3. Pork dull at $22 50@$23 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally at $1 18. Grain afloat for tidewater from Buffalo and Oswego: Wheat, 813,000 bushels; Corn, 1,224,000 bushels; Oats, 95,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels—all from Buffalo except the Barley, from Oswego.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Flour easier, but not quotably lower. Wheat active and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 09, spot; $1 07½ bid October; $1 07¾@$1 08 November; No. 3 do., 95c.; Rejected, 86½c. Corn in good demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 59c., spot; 57⅞c. October; 52½c. bid November; 50c. all the year; Rejected, 57c.@57½c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 37c., spot; 35⅝c. September; 33⅜c. October; 33c. all the year. Barley quiet and weak at $1 12, spot; $1 05½ October. Rye firm; fair demand at 76½c.@77c., spot; 76½c. September. Pork strong and higher at $21 95, spot; $21 65, October. Lard strong and higher at 13⅝c., spot; $13 55, September or October. Bulk Meats steady and firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅝c. and 12c. Whisky in good demand at full prices; $1 15. There was no afternoon call of the board to-day. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 42,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye, 357 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Petroleum firm; Refined, 13c.; Crude, 10c., in bbls.; 6⅛c., in bulk. Flaxseed, $1 55@$1 60. Timothy, $2 75@$3 15 for old and new. Old Wheat Flour steady, but new is neglected; sales, 800 bbls.; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $6 25@$7 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6 25@$7; high grades, $7 50@$8 50; Rye Flour, $5 50. Wheat inactive; old Red, $1 40@$1 46; new do., $1 30@$1 40; new Amber, $1 45; damp and sprouted, 90c.@$1. Corn lower; Yellow, 75c.; mixed, 73c.@74c. Oats stronger; White, 53c.; Mixed and Stained, 40c.@45c. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $21@$21 50. Lard, 13¾c.@14⅛c. Whisky, $1 19. Butter higher; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 32c.@34c.; do. do. Firsts, 28c.@30c.; Western Extras, 26c.@28c.; do. Firsts, 22c.@24c.; Rolls, Extras, 24c.@25c.; do. Firsts, 20c.@23c. Cheese quiet; New-York Fancy, 10½c.@11c.; do. prime, 9c.@10c.; Western fine, 10c.@10½c. Eggs improving; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 25c.@26c.; Western, 24c.@25c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Cotton quiet and heavy; Low Middling, 13⅜c.@13½c. Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania, $1 30@$1 35; Maryland Red, $1 10@$1 40; do. Amber, $1 45@$1 55; other grades unchanged. Corn dull; White Southern, 80c.@82c.; Yellow do., 71c.@72c.; Mixed Western, 71½c.@72c., spot; 74c., last half October. Oats firm; Southern, 44c.@50c.; White Western, 47c.@49c.; Mixed do., 43c.@46c. Rye dull and heavy at 70c.@75c. Hay quiet; Maryland and Pennsylvania Timothy, $22@$25. Provisions—Round lots dull and weak; order trade fairly active. Pork scarce; very firm at $22 25@$22 50. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12¼c., loose; 9¼c.@12½c., packed. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13⅝c. Hams, 15c.@15½c. Lard quiet, nominal; Refined, 14½c. Butter scarce, stronger; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 25c.@26c. Petroleum excited, strong; Crude, 6⅜c.@6½c.; Refined, 12¾c.@13c. Coffee nominally unchanged. Whisky dull; nominally $1 18.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—Flour dull and unchanged; scarcely anything doing. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 58 bid, cash; $1 58½@$1 59½, September; $1 51@$1 53, October; No. 3 do., $1 29 bid, cash; $1 32½, November. Corn dull; lower to sell; car lots of No. 2 Mixed, 58c., cash; 44½c.@45c., all the year. Oats dull; lower to sell; No. 2, 37c.@37½c., cash; 37c., September. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard steady, with a fair demand; Summer, 12⅞c.; prime Steam, at Keokuk, 12⅞c. Bulk Meats dull and nominal; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c.@12⅛c. and 12¼c.@12⅜c. Bacon firm, unchanged. Whisky steady, unchanged. Live Hogs quiet and weak; Shippers', $7 20@$7 40; Bacon, $7 45@$7 70; Butchers', $7 75@$8. Cattle steady and firm; good to choice natives, $5 25@$6 35; medium to fair, $4 15@$5; common to light, $3@$3 75; good to choice Texans, $4@$4 35; medium to fair do., $3 10@$3 65. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 163 head hogs, 263 head Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 6,000 bushels old No. 1 Milwaukee Club on private terms; new No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 42. Corn steady; sales at 75c. Barley scarce and quiet; selected Canada nominally $1 30; prime do., $1 25; stained do., $1 15@$1 20. Corn-meal—$34 for Bolted; $33 for Unbolted ₩ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $29 ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Barley, 4⅜c., to New-York; Barley, 3⅜c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 10@$2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Barley, 10,600 bushels; Lumber, 700,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Barley, 10,200 bushels; Lumber, 733,000 feet.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—Flour neglected, nearly nominal. Wheat firm, lower; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 16½; No. 2 do., $1 10¾, cash and September; $1 08¾, October. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 59c.@59½c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, cash and September, 37c. Barley firmer, held higher; No. 2 Spring, cash and September, $1 16@$1 16½; October, $1 09½; November, $1 08; No. 3 do., 82c. Rye firm, more active; No. 1, 77c. Provisions quiet and unsettled. Mess Pork firm at $21 87½. Prime Lard firm at 14c. Freights quiet but firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 2¾c.@3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 141,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 150,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged; new Red, $1 15@$1 30. Corn dull and lower at 66c.@70c. Oats quiet but steady at 35c.@50c. Barley steady and in fair demand; Spring, $1@$1 40. Rye dull at 75c.@78c. Pork steady and firm; sales at $21 25, up country; $21 50, here. Lard strong and higher; Steam sold at 13¼c., closing at 13⅜c.@13½c. asked; Kettle, 13½c.@13¾c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs dull; Stockers, $6 50@$7; common to good light, $7@$7 75; receipts, 186 head; shipments, 291 head. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 16.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Flour in moderate demand; Western Superfine, $5@$5 50; common Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota do., $6 50@$7 75; Winter Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $7@$7 50; Illinois, $7@$8 50; St. Louis, $7 25@$9; Southern dull at $6@$9; Fancy Minnesota, $7 50@$9 50. Corn quiet, but firm; Mixed and Yellow, 78c.@82c. Oats in fair demand and firm at 47c.@58c.; choice Oats are very scarce, but there is a fair supply of low grades. Rye, 90c.@95c. Shorts, $22. Fine Feed and Middlings nominal. Receipts—Flour, 6,167 bbls.; Corn, 24,025 bushels; Oats, 7,700 bushels; Shorts, 5,030 bushels; Barley, 700 bushels.

TOLEDO, Sept. 18.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 33; No. 3 do., $1 25; Amber Michigan, $1 28; October, $1 29; November, $1 31; old, $1 38; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 06; No. 2 Red Winter, spot and September, $1 29; No. 3 do., $1 11; rejected Red, 90c. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, October, 65½c.; no grade, 62c. Oats dull; No. 2, 42½c.; September, 35⅝c.; October, 40c.; White, 47c. Freights to Buffalo dull at 2c. Receipts two days—198 bbls Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Wheat—Only a local milling demand; sales, 1 car No. 1 old White State at $1 60, and 6 cars extra old White Michigan at $1 60. Rye, 88c.@90c. Corn quiet and nominally 78c.@79c. for Western Mixed and 90c.@91c. for round State. Oats dull at 49c.@50c., being the range for Mixed to No. 1 White; Rejected held at 46c. Barley quiet; sales, 4 cars No. 2 Canada at $1 25.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—The market for all articles is unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛@¼ premium; Sterling, Commercial, $5 51@$5 52; do., Bank, nominal. Gold, 116⅜.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 18.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 29¾c. Resin firm at $1 28¾ for Strained. Tar steady at $1 45.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Cotton easier; demand fair; Middling, 13⅜c.; Low Middling, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 740 bales; gross, 1,188 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,310 bales; coastwise, 12 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 11,774 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 18.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary nominal; net receipts, 1,031 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 6,674 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 1,561 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,561 bales; sales, 1,036 bales; stock, 7,298 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 18.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 653 bales; exports coastwise, 704 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2,963 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 18—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94½; for the account, 94 9-16. United States Bonds, 1865, old, 106⅜; new 5s, 105. Erie Railway Shares, 17⅜; do. Preferred, 36½. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1¾ per cent., which is ¼ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 1⅛ per cent.

1 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 7-16; for the account, 94½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 17⅝.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Exchange on London, 25f. 20½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 2½c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 5-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 3,400 bales, of which 288 are American. Cotton to arrive weaker, free sellers at last night's prices. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and unchanged.

1 P. M.—Cotton to arrive a shade firmer.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, at 6 13-16d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 6⅞d. Produce—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, (old crop.) at 6 13-16d. Of the sales to-day, 4,400 bales were American.

LONDON, Sept. 18—Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 6d.@22s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Third Monday's motion calendar will be called at 11 A. M.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
1282—Chilson vs. Etzel et al.
3181—Baker et al vs. McGowan.
3186—Dawley vs. Merklee.
3187—Cohen vs. Conner et al.
3190—Walker et al vs. Johnson.
3375—Cahn et al vs. Strippel et al.
4526—Wyng vs. Kyle.
4542—Lyon vs. Hawley.

Nos.
4556—Thompson vs. Shuttlework P. Co.
4726—Hallett vs. Stephenson, Jr.
4728—Fearis vs. Hart.
4692—Mott vs. Stuart.
4981—Pettingill vs. Trenor, imp'd.
4984—Brandes vs. Schoenberg S. & R. Co.
4950—Stiefel et al vs. Schroff.
4954—N. Y. N. Ex. Bank vs. Kapff et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

4631—Findlay vs. Ryan et al.
4994—Wise vs. Buddensick
4715—Aberle vs. Schroff et al.
4731—Samuet vs. Cohen et al.
4685—Simonson vs. Benedict et al.
4619—Jones et al vs. Franklin.
4620—Dykman et al. vs. Bocker, Jr.
4436—Anthony vs. Tyng.
4686—Tyler vs. Holmes et al.
4786—Koehler et al. vs. Phillips.
4822—Salomon vs. Moebins.
4842—Blake vs. Gray.
4878—Dougare vs. Asbestos P. Co.
4907—Jubian vs. Levy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James Burns, felonious assault and battery.
Maggie Robinson, felonious assault and battery.
William McNevins, felonious assault and battery.
Joseph Perzonowski, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Kelly, rape.
John Smith, George Youngfield, burglary.
John McCoy, burglary.
John Corbett, burglary.
John Stigler, grand larceny.
Thomas J. Weeks, Henry Lindburg, grand larceny.
John Naegel, grand larceny.
Peter B. Hawey, Thomas Hawey, Daniel Crowley, grand larceny.
John Gibson, grand larceny.
Frank Miller, grand larceny.
Frederick A. Brady, forgery.
Frank Hartnob, petit larceny.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Court of Appeals will open its September Term on Tuesday next, Sept. 21.

The following is the calendar for Tuesday, which is also a motion day: Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 1st inst., says: "It appears from the will of the late Hans Christian Andersen than the total amount of his property does not amount to £4,000 sterling. The bulk of his property is left to a M. Collin, a relation of his first benefactor, to whom Andersen owed his success, and by whose side he now lies in the family vault. There are some legacies to the town of Odense, where the poet was born, and his proof edition of Charles Dickens' works, with a dedication from the author, are left to the Royal Library, as well as some other rare manuscripts. His trinkets and the many small souvenirs which he has received during his long life have been distributed among his many personal friends. An edition of all the letters which Andersen had received from royal persons, authors, and other celebrated persons, will shortly be published, according to the directions contained in his will."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls	69	Hops, bales	246
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Hides, bales	327
Copper, bbls	116	Leather, sides	8,999
Cotton, bales	1,956	Sugar, bbls	747
Flour, bbls	15,622	Pork, pks	15
Meal, bbls	100	Cut-meats, pks	639
Wheat, bushels	177,006	Lard, tcs	413
Corn, bushels	139,302	Butter, pks	3,029
Oats, bushels	92,025	Cheese, pks	6,250
Malt, bushels	2,000	Starch, pks	2,160
Barley, bushels	7,890	Spelter, pcs	1,929
Grass-seed, bags	354	Tallow, pks	33
Dried Fruit, pks	98	Tobacco, hhds	167
Eggs, bbls	554	Tobacco, pks	277
Flax, bales	61	Wool, bales	272
Hemp, bales	3	Whisky, bbls	418

ASHES—Only small sales of Pots have been reported at $5 75@$6—quoted nominally much lower by receivers. Pearls quiet and nominal at $7 75@$8 ꝑ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in less request within the range of from 32c.@34c. ꝑ ℔.

CANDLES—A limited inquiry prevails for most kinds, with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ꝑ ℔.

COAL—The demand for Anthracite has been moderate, and for most other kinds limited, with prices quoted generally as before. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$7 50; Scotch Gas $7 25@$7 75; Provincial Gas, $4 75@$5; American Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 50; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ꝑ ton.

COCOA—Has been selling slowly at former rates, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8c.@8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio stiffly held at the advance last quoted, but quiet. Sales, 809 bags by Memnon, and 807 bags by Dante on private terms. Other kinds dull and unchanged.

COTTON—A limited movement has been reported for early delivery at a further reduction of ⅛c. ꝑ ℔., closing dull and weak, in view of the very liberal arrivals at the shipping ports. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 574 bales, (of which 408 bales were on last evening,) including 534 bales to spinners and 40 bales to speculators....New Cotton offering from wharf at much under the official figures, which represent old Cotton, from store....A moderately active trade has been reported for forward delivery, with prices quoted fully ⅛c. ꝑ ℔. higher, under the influence of quite liberal purchases to cover outstanding contracts and the effects of the late storm at the South-west. The latest dealings indicated a decline of 3-32c. from the best prices of the day. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 22,500 bales, (of which were 5,200 bales on last evening and 17,300 bales to-day,) with 1,600 bales more at the calls, on basis of Middling, with September options closing at 13 17-32c.; October, 13 3-32c.@13⅛c.; November, 13c.; December, 13c.@13 1-32c.; January, 13 3-32c.@13⅛c.; February, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; March, 13½c.; April, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; May, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; June, 14 1-16c.@14⅛c.; July, 14¼c.@14 9-32c.; August, 14⅜c.@14 13-32c. ꝑ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,956 bales, all by railway, and at all the shipping ports were —— bales, against 3,158 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 775 bales, including 202 bales to Liverpool and 573 bales to Rotterdam.... The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 6,795 bales, against 11,127 bales same time the previous year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11⅜
Strict Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	11⅞
Good Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12½
Strict Good Ordinary	12¾	12¾	13	12⅞
Low Middling	13⅜	13½	13¾	13⅝
Strict Low Middling	13 11-16	13 13-16	14 1-16	13 15-16
Middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14⅛
Good Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14½
Strict Good Middling	14¾	15⅞	15⅛	15
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	15½
Fair	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16½

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	11⅜	Low Middling	12⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	12	Middling	13

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in limited request, with No. 1 quoted at from $2 20@$2 25, currency, short to full count.

FISH—A good demand has been noted for the leading kinds, prices of which have been well maintained. We quote: Dry Cod from $5@$5 50 ꝑ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 75@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $17 50@$19 for No. 1, $13@$14 50 for No. 2, and $8@$10 for No. 3 ꝑ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4@$7; Smoked Herring at 40c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1, ꝑ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10 ꝑ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been generally very dull and heavy, trade having been mostly in small job lots at drooping prices. Some export inquiry noted, mainly for brands (chiefly City Mills) for West Indies but in part for London. Sales since our last have been 11,400 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 20@$4 80; very poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $5 10@$5 50; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 60, chiefly $5 75; choice to very fancy do., $6@$6 40; City Mills Extra, $5 60@$6 85, chiefly $6 25@$6 75; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6; choice to fancy do., $6@$6 40; round-hoop Ohio at $5 60@$6 for odd lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $6 35@$8, and patent at $7 25@$9 75, the latter for very fancy, and other trade and family Extras within yesterday's range. Included in the sales have been 5,600 bbls. shipping stock, mostly City Mills and State, within our range.... Southern Flour quiet and weak; quotations as before; sales, 670 bbls....Rye Flour very tame at previous rates; 240 bbls. sold, chiefly at $5 35@$5 70 for Superfine, the latter for fancy brands....Corn-meal quoted steady but dull; sales, 400 bbls., within our previous range.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been pressed for sale, especially new crop, and prices have further receded about 2c. a bushel, leading to a rather more active movement, mainly for export, closing somewhat steadier for prime to choice samples. Winter Wheat has been in more demand, but at lower and irregular prices; the dealings have been mainly in new crop Red and Amber, partly for milling. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 134,000 bushels at $1 37½ for good No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 34@$1 35, chiefly at $1 35, for No. 1 Milwaukee do., (new crop;) $1 26@$1 28 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 17@$1 24 for soft to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 24@$1 25 for good to prime No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 05@$1 34 for ungraded Spring, mainly at $1 12@$1 20, and at $1 30 for fair new crop Amber Western; 98c.@$1 25 for unsound to very good new Red Western. ....Corn has been in comparatively liberal supply, and again quoted about 2c. a bushel lower, on a moderately active movement, for shipment and home use, closing heavy. Sales have been reported of 139,000 bushels at 74c.@75c. for fair to prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, chiefly at 74c.@74½c., afloat; 70c.@73c. for inferior to prime steamer do. do., afloat; 75c.@76c. for new Yellow Western; 66½c.@70c. for damaged and warm new Mixed Western, afloat, and 77½c. for prime old Mixed Western, (one boat-load for home use,) in store, or 79¼c., delivered....Rye nominally unchanged....Of Barley 2,000 bushels fair Canada sold at $1 25, cash....Barley-malt without further change of moment....Oats have been in less demand and quoted decidedly lower under more urgent offerings, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels at 41c.@53½c. for unsound to strictly prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 52c.@53½c., afloat, and closing at 52c. for No. 2 Chicago; 40c.@56c. for unsound to choice new White Western, car lots....Of Feed small sales were made at $24 60 for 60 ℔. and $22 for 40 ℔., ꝑ ton....Hay and Straw unchanged.

HIDES—Have been in light demand and quoted weak in price. The week's receipts have been 14,634 Hides; sales, 17,870 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 2,000 Dry Montevideo, 20¾ ℔., at 22c., gold; 1,605 Dry Rio Grande, 21½ ℔., at 21c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 1,595 Dry Central American 20 ℔., at 20c., gold, 60 days, selected; 965 Dry Puerto Cabello, 22 ℔.; 515 Dry Matamoras, 24 ℔.; 4,800 Texas and Dry Southern, 18 to 22 ℔.; 2,190 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 ℔.; 200 Dry-salted Matamoras, 34 ℔.; 1,000 Wet-salted Western, 60 ℔. on private terms, and 3,000 City Slaughter, 70 ℔., at 9¾c., currency, cash. And to-day, 2,681 Dry California, to arrive, at 21c., 30 days' credit; 3,260 Dry do., 1,000 Dry Texas, and 1,000 Wet-salted Texas on private terms, and 2,200 City Slaughter at 9¾c.... Stock in first hands this morning, 257,500 Hides and 2,414 bales do., against 278,200 Hides and 1,808 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Quiet and irregular in price.

NAILS—Have been quoted about steady, with a fair demand in a jobbing way on the basis of $3 15@$3 25 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more demand and quoted firmer, within the range of $1 70@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained; $1 75@$2 for No. 2; $2 35@$3 50 for No. 1; $4@$5 for Pale; $5 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window-glass ꝑ 280 ℔. Sales, 570 bbls. good Strained at $1 72½; 100 bbls. No. 2 at $1 80, and 1,500 bbls. No. 2 and Pale at $2@$3 90 ꝑ 280 ℔. ....Tar has been inactive, within the range of from $2 12½@$2 25 ꝑ bbl....City Pitch at from $1 90@$2 ꝑ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 31½c. ꝑ gallon. Sales, 140 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Has been comparatively dull, with Western, in bags, quoted at $40, currency, and City wholly nominal. The week's receipts have been 6,966 pks.; exports hence have been 1,461 pks.

PETROLEUM—Has been less active, the advanced prices checking business....Crude has been in moderate demand, and quoted at the close at 6½c.@5⅝c., in bulk, for early delivery, and 10½c.@10¾c., in shipping order. Sales, 2,000 bbls., in bulk, at 6½c.@6⅝c. ꝑ gallon...Refined has been held firmly, but quiet; quoted, for early delivery, at 13c. ꝑ gallon....Refined, in cases, at 17½c.@19½c....Naphtha at 11c. for City. ....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 12⅞c.....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12⅞c. ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been fairly active at rather higher prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 650 bbls. Western Mess at $21@$21 12½; 50 bbls. fancy do. at $22; small lots of Prime Mess at $19 25, and small lots of Extra Prime at $15 65@$16....For forward delivery, sales have been made of 2,000 bbls. Western Mess, October options, at $20 90@$20 95 ꝑ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in less request, with City at 10¼c.@11c. for heavy to very light. ....Cut-meats have been in fair demand, and City bulk stock held more firmly. Sales 800 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 14½c.@15c.; 4,000 Pickled Shoulders at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; 2,600 Smoked Hams and Shoulders within the previous range; and 25 tcs. Bagged Hams at 17c. ꝑ ℔....Bacon quiet and unchanged....Lard has been held quite confidently at advancing prices, with an active inquiry noted. Sales have been reported of 125 tcs. Western Steam at 13¾c.; 500 tcs. new do. at 13⅝c., closing with 13¾c. bid; 120 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13½c.@13⅝c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13¼c.; small lots of Refined, for the Continent, at 14½c., and for the West Indies, part at 13¾c.... And for forward delivery sales have been made of 3,250 tcs. Western, Steam, October option at 13¾c.@13⅞c., closing at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c., with September quoted at 13 13-16c.; 1,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12 9-16c.@12⅝c.; and 250 tcs., seller to Feb. 1, at 12⅝c....Beef dull at former rates....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration.

SALT—There has been a fairly active inquiry noted for the leading kinds, with Liverpool Ground ranging from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 23c.@25c.; St. Martin's, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted about steady at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold, ꝑ ℔., but without important movements.

SKINS—Deer, dull and nominal; receipts, 148 bales. No sales. Goat, steady and in request; receipts, 185 bales; sales, 130 bales Mexican, 50 bales Rio Hache, and 50 bales Curacoa, on private terms.

SPICES—The business has been fair, in a jobbing way, at about steady rates. Mace quoted at $1@$1 15, the latter for choice; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 23c.; Cloves, 41c.@42c.; East India Pepper, 15¾c.@16½c.; White Pepper, 24c.@25c.; Pimento, 11¼c.@11½c., Ginger, 9½c.@11c. ꝑ ℔. Invoices quiet and quoted weak in price.

SUGARS—Raw very dull at 7¾c.@8⅛c. for fair to good Refining; no important sales reported....Refined a shade firmer, and wanted.

STARCH—A moderately active demand has been noted at steady rates, with Western Corn quoted at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 4½c.@5c. ꝑ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been quoted firm, with Sicily at from $72 50@$125 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ꝑ ton, on a fair inquiry.

TALLOW—Has been moderately sought after, and quoted very firm....We quote good to choice at 10c.@10¼c. Sales 90,000 ℔....Stearine wanted at 15⅞c.@16c. for prime to choice Western....Choice City, in hhds., quoted at 16c.@16¼c. ꝑ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been very moderately sought after, but held with firmness, on the basis of $1 50, gold, for Arctic, and $1 15 for South Sea, ꝑ ℔. Offerings light.

WHISKY—Very dull at $1 17½ ꝑ gallon. No sales.

FREIGHTS—The Grain movement on berth was fairly active, with rates favoring ship-owners slightly. Tonnage for Grain, on charter, has been offered with more urgency, and quoted weaker, with a moderate demand noted. Cotton-room on berth and charter has been in very good request at full previous rates. The offerings of Provisions, Flour, and other general cargo were moderate at about previous quotations. Vessels for Petroleum, Lumber, and Coal were less sought after; rates without important change....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 50 tons Oil-cake (to complete cargo) at 17s. 6d. ꝑ ton, and 40 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.; and, by steam, 1,100 bales Cotton, (of through freight and for forward shipment,) on the basis of 5-16d. ꝑ ℔; 40,000 bushels grain, including 8,000 bushels Corn at 6½d.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 7d., and 8,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@7d. ꝑ bushel; 30 tons Leather, in lots, at 35s.; 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 75 pks. Tallow at 25s; 2,500 Staves, 50 bales Hay, and 75 bbls. Honey on private terms. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ꝑ bushel; 400 tons Provisions, and 25 tons Hides at 30s.@32s. 6d. and 400 pchs. Syrup on private terms....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ꝑ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ꝑ bushel; 40 tons Oil at 40s.; and by steam, 200 pkgs. Merchandise, reported at 30s. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 100 pchs. Syrup at 27s. 6d. ....For Hull, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Sugar at 30s. ꝑ ton. ....For the United Kingdom, direct, an American brig, 458 tons, with Naval Stores, from Charleston, reported at 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 515 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d., with option of Cork, direct, at 5s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 471 tons, hence, with about 3,350 quarters do., same terms, and a Norwegian bark, 389 tons, hence, with about 2,750 quarters do., at 5s. 3d. ꝑ quarter....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1⅛c. ꝑ ℔....For the Continent, a British ship, with about 4,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 6d. ꝑ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 200 bales Cotton at ¾c. ꝑ ℔., and 16,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms, quoted nominally at 7d. ꝑ bushel, as the asking rate. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 250 tcs. Lard, 250 pks. Leather, 40 hhds. Tobacco, and 45 tons merchandise, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, reported at 9d. ꝑ bushel; 550 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 35s. for hhds. and $1 ꝑ bale, and 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. ꝑ 280 ℔. Tonnage was in some demand for Baltimore loading, on the basis of 4s. 6d. ꝑ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,400 bales Cotton (forward shipments) at 1c. ꝑ ℔.; 200 bbls. Beef at 5.50 reich-marks; 1,000 sides Leather at 3.50@4 do.; 100 tcs. Lard, at 1.80 do., and 1,000 Wet-salted Hides at 37s. 6d....For Rotterdam, by steam, 700 bxs., Extract Logwood at 35s....For Reval, by steam, 1,350 bales Cotton at ⅝d. ꝑ ℔.....For a Russian Baltic port, by steam, 1,200 bales Cotton, reported on private terms....For the Baltic, an American schooner, with about 1,600 bales Cotton, from Charleston, reported at ⅝d. ꝑ ℔.....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 491 tons, hence, with general cargo, mainly Resin, reported on private terms: quoted for Resin at equal to about 80c. ꝑ 280 ℔.....For the River Platte, four barks and a schooner, with Lumber from Montreal, reported at $19 50@$20 50....For the north side of Cuba, a bark and two schooners, with Coal, from Baltimore, reported at $4 ꝑ ton....For Trinidad and back to Philadelphia, a British bark, 403 tons, reported on the basis of $5 75 for Sugar....For Cienfuegos and back to New-York, an American brig, 416 tons, reported at 40c. for Sugar....For St. Jago, an American brig, 327 tons, with Coal, from Cow Bay, reported at $4 50 ꝑ ton.... For Barbados, two brigs, about 3,500 and 1,800 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $16 50 and $12 50....For Aspinwall, a schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $4 ꝑ ton.... For Jamaica, an American schooner, about 2,000 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,200....For Galveston, a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $3 ꝑ ton....For New-York, two schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $7.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Cattle—Market inactive and weak; receipts, 365 cars, against 457 cars last week; the average quality is not so good as last week; premium Illinois Steers brought 7¼c., live weight; fair to good butchering Steers sold at 6c.@6¾c., and common down to 4c; Texas and Cherokees, 4c.@5½c., and a few Colorados at 4¾c.@5⅝c. ꝑ ℔., but they were much better than the first receipts from that country. Milch Cows in better demand at $50@$55. Veal Calves, 7c.@8c. ꝑ ℔.; grass-fed, $6@$9 ꝑ head; supply small. Sheep and Lambs—Market dull and lower; Sheep, ⅛c.@¼c. off, and Lambs ¼c. off; Sheep, common to fair, 4¼c.@5c.; fair to good, 5c.@5½c.; extra, 5¾c.@6c. ꝑ ℔.; Lambs, common to fair, 5¼c.@6½c.; fair to good, 6¼c.@7c.; extra, 7c.@7¼c. ꝑ ℔.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1700 head; a shade lower; Shipping, $4@$6 50; Stockers, $2 75@$3 75; Texans, $2 50@$4; shipments, 3,000 head. Live Hogs quiet but steady; receipts, 3,500 head; common to good heavy, $7 75@$8; Philadelphia, $950; shipments—4,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; light demand; firm and unchanged.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—There is no material change in the market. Transactions have been quite numerous, but mostly in small lots, and the aggregate sales for the week have been upward of 1,100,000 ℔. domestic. The stock of Combing and Delaine fleeces has become quite reduced, and holders are able to obtain slight advances on the current rates for some weeks past, but show no disposition to hold for a higher price. A lot of 10,000 ℔. very fine Combing sold at 63c., which is the highest price yet obtained for domestic. Some sales have been at 60c., but from 57c.@58c. are about the current rates for good average lots, and from 50c.@55c. for Delaine, unwashed; Combing has been sold at 40c.@45c. for Western. In Kentucky and Indiana Combing, nothing has been done. A sale of 104,000 Canada Combing has been made at 64c. The stock of all kinds of Combing Fleeces is now quite light, but manufacturers are well supplied for some months to come. In prices of fine fleeces, there is no improvement, although desirable lots are held with more firmness. The principal sales of X and XX Ohio have been at 45c., and desirable lots could not be purchased for less; Medium and No. 1 Ohio are in fair demand at 47c.@50c., but the latter price is obtained only for very desirable lots or selections. Michigan Fleeces have been selling principally at 42½c.@43c. for good average lots, and medium Michigan and Wisconsin at 45c.@46c. There has been considerable inquiry for California Wool, and the prices at which it can be bought make manufacturers look upon this description as about the cheapest Wool in the market; the sales have been 20,000 ℔. Spring at 22c.@35c., the latter price about an outside figure for the best lots now on the market, and 90,000 ℔. of all at 16c.@23c. Pulled Wools are quiet, the sales comprising only 57,000 ℔., principally from 44c.@50c. for good and choice supers, the latter price for Eastern.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Sept. 18, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 80, located on Cortlandt avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Findlay street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $1,450, the purchaser being Isaac S. Lockwood.

The total value of real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Sept. 18, amounts to $111,590, as against $114,515, the figures for the previous six business days.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, sales are announced as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Sept. 20.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 41.6 by 20 by 44.9 by 37.2, on Elm street, north-west corner of Catherine lane.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George E. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventh street, south side, 293 feet east of Avenue B.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 35 by 100, on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, south side, 131.6 feet west of Willis avenue, and one plot, same size, on the same side of the same street, 186.6 feet west of the same avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 260 feet east of Third avenue.

Tuesday, Sept. 21.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executors' sale of the four-story brick house, stable, and lease of lot, 27.8 by 158, No. 6 Washington square, between University place and Fifth avenue; lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, dated May 11, 1873. Also, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 21.10 by 42.6 by 22.2 by 42.5, No. 269 Division street, south side, east of Montgomery street, and the four-story brick house, with lot 20.6 by 100, No. 136 East Thirtieth street, south side, west of Lexington avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 26 by 100, on Monroe street, north side, between Rutgers and Jefferson streets. Also, similar sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 100.4, on West Forty-seventh street, south side, 200 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also, public auction sale of four four-story brown-stone-front stores and dwellings, with lots each 25 by 75, on First avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 75, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, south side, 75 feet east of First avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. H. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 80, No. 659 Lexington avenue, east side, 20.5 feet north of Fifty-fifth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, on Twenty-ninth street, north side, known as lot No. 431 on map of estate of Cornelius Kay, deceased.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. A. Dayton, Esq., Referee, of two buildings, with lots each 18.9 by 98.9, on West Thirty-second street, south side, 281.3 feet east of Eighth avenue, and one lot, 25.6 by 64 by 12.6 by 14 by 62.5 by 22 by 100.5 on First avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-third street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 175.3 by 212 by 54 by 167 by 141.5 by 23 by 132 by 58 by 86 by 65, bounded by Morrisania avenue, Helen, Ella, and Lewis streets, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 55 by 182.9 by 62.10 by 55, on Tenth avenue, 202.5 feet north of King's Bridge road.

Wednesday, Sept. 22.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, a lease of plot, 58 by 142.4, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 300 feet east of Ninth avenue, with lot in rear, 8 by 55, fronting on West Twenty-fourth street. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the following leasehold property: One plot, 130 by 63, with buildings, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 95 feet west of Eighth avenue, known as Nos. 307, 311, 313, 315, 319, 321, and 323 West Twenty-third street; also, one house, with lot 19 by 55, No. 312 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of Eighth avenue; also, one house, with lot 21 by 55, No. 304 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 104 feet west of Eighth avenue; also, one house, with lot 16.6 by 55, No. 316 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 258.6 feet west of Eighth avenue, and one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 318 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, by order of the heirs of Peter D. Froeligh, deceased, of one plot of land containing 5.86 acres, located at Passaic, N. J., and situate on the Erie Railway, Westervelt place, and River street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-fourth street, north side, 135 feet east of Sixth avenue, and one house, with lot 17.3 by 30.10 by 16.8 by 35.4, on West Twenty-third street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 18.4 by 98.9, on East Thirty-seventh street, north side, 241 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Fortieth street, north side, 326 feet east of Eighth avenue.

Thursday, Sept. 23.

By R. J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Thompson, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.5 by 90, on First avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with plot 100 by 102.2, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street. Also, similar sale, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land on Washington avenue, north-east corner of First street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.7 by 100.5, on West One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, south side, 197.8 feet west of Broadway. Also, similar sale, James C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of the block of thirty-two lots, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, Ninety and Ninety-first streets.

Friday, Sept. 24.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 114 by 31 by 94.7, on Third avenue, west side, 101.5 feet north of Eighty-eighth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Gwillim, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, on East Forty-third street, south side, 125 feet west of Third avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George B. Pentz, Esq., Referee, of one house, with plot 118.5 by 103, on Morris avenue, south-east corner of Gouverneur street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Saturday, Sept. 25.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 27.2 by 106, No. 148 Mulberry street, east side, 76.6 feet south of Grand street.

By Charles S. Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one warehouse, with plot 50 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 235 feet west of Third avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, SEPT. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 two-story frame house and lot, Cortlandt av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Findlay st., Morrisania, 23d Ward; lot 25x80....$1,450

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Sept. 17.

Baxter st., e. s., 135.2 ft. n. of Park st., 25x100.6 ft.; Sophie, wife of Charles A. Buddensick, and husband, to Stephen Bateman	nom.
Baxter st., e. s., 85.2 ft. n. of Park st., 50x100.6; also, Baxter st., e. s., 160.2 ft. n. of Park st., 37x100.6x41x100.6; Sophie, wife of Charles A. Buddensick and husband, to Isidor Perl	120,000
10th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 54th st., 25x75; same to same	23,000
47th st., n. s., 485 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.5; same to same	25,000
56th st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 3d av., 65x100.5; same to same	55,000
39th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; same to Jacob David	15,000
30th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 50x98.9; same to same	45,000
11th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 47th st., 25x100; same to same	15,000
Broome st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Varick st., 25x84.4; Margaret Whelpley and others to F. T. Garrettson	nom.
Broome st., same property; Sarah L. Whelpley, &c., to F. T. Garrettson	nom.
Broome st., same property; Henry E. Davis, Referee, to F. T. Garrettson	6,775
Sheriff st., 125 ft. s. of Rivington st., 25x100, No. 63 Sheriff st.; Lehman Weil and wife to Rosalia, wife of Isaac Netter	12,000
Waverly st., s. s., 100 feet e. of Madison av., Morrisania, 125x100; Oliver R. Steele, Referee, to Lewis Morris	2,075
Waverly st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 100x100; same to same	2,190
Willard av., n. s., 350 feet e. of 3d st., Morrisania, 50x100; William Barnard and wife to Thomas White	650
West Farms, 8 lots; N. Wise and wife to George Montin	2,000
39th st., s. s., 400 feet e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; Simon Pregenzer and wife to Edward Pflugl and wife	24,000
42d st., n. s., 316.8 ft. s. of 2d av., 16.8x100.5; Jennie, wife of Louis Metzger, to David Schiff	11,000
61st st., n. s., 143.6 ft. e. of Lexington av., 21x100.5; Daniel Kuppenheimer and wife to Hester Bussing	20,250
74th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 100x100.2; Samuel Zeimer and wife to Lewis Zeimer	98,000
85th st., n. s., 255.6⅔ ft. w. of 3d av., 25.6⅔x102.2; William Livingston and wife to Eliza, wife of Thomas Hayes	nom.
85th st., same property; Eliza Hayes and husband to Mary, wife of William Livingston	nom.
142d st., n. s., 625 ft. e. of Willis av. to Centre of Mill Brook, &c., Morrisania; Margaret G. Anner to Augustus, wife of E. W. Simmons	4,500
143d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100; Dennis Hogan and wife to Mary E., wife of C. T. Milligan	1,300
145th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th av., thence w. 60.6 ft., thence n. 207 ft. to 146th st., dist. 345.6 ft. w. of 8th av., thence e. 120.6 ft., thence s. 199.10 ft.; William H. Raynor, Executor, to Peter Morris	nom.
Washington st., w. s., 87 ft. n. of Perry st., 75.6x24x81x23, leasehold; James L. Willis to Wilfred S. Willis	nom.
Washington st., same property, leasehold; Wilfred S. Willis to Margaret, wife of James L. Willis	nom.
4th av., No. 2,350, 5 years, leasehold from May 1, 1875; Martin Braun to John Bick	....

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE HAVE MANY APPLICATIONS FROM first-class parties for renting and purchasing well-located City houses. From owners of such we should be pleased to receive full particulars, and can promise our personal attention to all business placed in our hands. Highest possible references given if required.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.

A SUPERB CORNER HOUSE of extra width and depth, for sale on 5th av., near 42d st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY, 20-FOOT brown-stone house for sale, in 36th st., near 5th av.; well built and arranged, and in perfect order.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONLY $13,000; 75 PER cent. on mortgage; three-story twenty-foot brick house and lot, brown-stone trimmings, all improvements; possession at once.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED, FOUR STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone House, situated on Park av., near 38th st.; price reasonable. For permits, &c., apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

$30,000.—A MADISON AV. FIRST-class brown-stone house, four-story, 20x52, near the park.

J. W. STEVENS,
Broadway and 51st st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR LEXINGton av., a very desirable new four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, cabinet finish; must be sold; see it.

HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house; all improvements; central. Address CASH, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, NO. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall st., have houses for sale and to rent in all parts of the City. Lists furnished on application.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE "BLACK Lake" Tannery in Sullivan County, N. Y., of 20,000 hide capacity, with necessary buildings and a good farm, favorably located for tanning union, rough, and upper leather or skins with hemlock and oak bark. For particulars, address M. T. MORSS, Woodbourne, Sullivan County, N. Y.

A FINE CHANCE FOR A PHYSICIAN.—FOR sale or exchange for a good house in New-York or suburbs, a well-known mineral spring property in this State, admirably adapted for a water cure or hygienic establishment. For particulars address N. D. C., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR DESIRABLE TENEMENT or store property in New-York, an attractive place of five acres in Bergen County, N. J., valued at $25,000; free and clear, and cash. Address PROPERTY, No. 49 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Madison, N. J., an elegant country residence, consisting of large brick mansion, about 50x75, two stories and attic, most substantially built, and complete in all its appointments; gas and water throughout; porter's lodge, gardener's house, and farm-house; also, large carriage-house, extensive greenhouses, and conservatories, flower and vegetable gardens. The grounds comprise 71 acres, in lawns, groves of fine old forest trees, meadow, orchard, and arable land; also, two lakes, supplied with pure spring water. The location affords views of great extent and beauty, and the neighborhood is first class. See photographs.

S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

FOR SALE—THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM HOGE, deceased, situated immediately upon the east bank of the Hudson, one mile south of Tarrytown depot, with a large frontage on the river, and extending to Broadway, containing about seventy-five acres of beautiful land, with first-class improvements; a large, never failing brook runs through the centre of the property; fine fruit and shade trees in abundance; house contains all the modern improvements; this valuable property is offered at a great bargain on easy terms, and with immediate possession. Inquire of ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, or at the First National Bank, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—CATHARINE M. HARRIS, plaintiff, against DAVID T. KENNEDY, CARRIE S. KENNEDY, his wife, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the said Supreme Court in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirteenth day of August, 1875, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, distant two hundred and forty-one feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and said East Thirty-seventh street; running thence northerly, and parallel with said Lexington avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, sixty-six feet and six inches; thence easterly, and parallel with said East Thirty-seventh street, one foot; thence northerly, and parallel with Lexington avenue, thirty-two feet and three inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, and along said line of the block, seventeen feet and four inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Lexington avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly, along said northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, eighteen feet four inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of September, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—CATHARINE M. HARRIS, plaintiff, against DAVID T. KENNEDY, CARRIE S. KENNEDY, his wife, and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the said Supreme Court in the above entitled action, bearing date the thirteenth day of August, 1875, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Sale-room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, opposite the centre line of a party wall distant two hundred and fifty-nine feet and four inches easterly from the north-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and said East Thirty-seventh street; running thence northerly, and parallel with said Lexington avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the said centre line of the block, eighteen feet and four inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Lexington avenue, and part of the way through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly, along the said northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, eighteen feet and four inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of September, 1875, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 20 Exchange place.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND ON WESTERVELT PLACE and RIVER ST., PASSAIC, N. J.,
Will be sold at auction on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1875,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 BROADWAY,

By order of the heirs of Peter D. Froeligh, deceased. The plot contains 5 86-100 acres of land, has a frontage on the Passaic River, and is near the railroad depot.

Maps, &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING—
NO. 136 EAST 30TH ST.,
South side, between Lexington and 4th avs.,
Will be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 21,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 BROADWAY.

The house is about 50 feet deep, contains modern improvements; is handsomely frescoed, and is in first-rate order. Lot, 20.6 by 100 feet.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT NO. 269 DIVISION ST.,
South side, near Gouverneur st., will be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 21,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Map at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FOR WINTER OR YEAR.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSES,
For private families or first-class boarding-houses,
VERY ELIGIBLY LOCATED.
Houses with or without stables.

A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE LIST FREE.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A MOST ELEGANT AND COSTLY DOUBLE mansion, of stone, in an unexceptionable part of the City of Brooklyn, convenient to its ferries and public institutions; surrounded by an acre of beautifully and expensively ornamented grounds, filled with fruit and flowers, and having extensive conservatories, stables, and carriage-house, to let, furnished, to an acceptable family, or for sale on reasonable and easy terms. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—ELEGANT AND CONveniently-arranged private residences, location unsurpassed, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, to lease for a term of years. Apply at the office of the company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the new block, 60th st., near Madison av., to KINGMON F. PAGE.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone corner dwelling, cabinet finish and beautifully furnished on Lexington av.; first-class location; only $2,000 per year; a bargain. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON Jr.

A—5TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—FOUR-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, 32x70 and extension, lot 100 feet, handsomely and completely furnished, to let for the Winter; location particularly desirable. Offices No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY AND COMPLETELY FURnished, a four-story brown-stone house, 25x56 feet, situated on the west side of Madison av., overlooking the 59th st. entrance to Central Park; rent, $450 per month. Apply to the owner, No. 59 Liberty st., Room No. 8.

A COTTAGE FURNISHED, AND FOUR acres ornamented grounds on Central-av., near 165th st.; healthy location; fine views; convenient to railroad and steam-boats at High Bridge, to Harlem Railroad, and to 8th av. Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

NOS. 24 AND 28 WEST 56TH ST.—MAGnificent new four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwellings, about 26x65, and dining room extensions; superbly built and arranged; rent very low. Permits at No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE family only, a full-size brown-stone house in West 32d st., a few doors west of 5th av. For terms and permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. or 35 East 17th st.

A MODERN BUILT, FINELY LOCATED, superbly finished and furnished full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 37th st., just out of 5th av., to let low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—COMPLETELY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, a first-class house on 25th st., near 5th av., to a strictly private family. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av., or S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 25th st.

THE FINEST FLATS IN NEW-YORK.—Broadway and 59th st.; overlooking Central Park; elevators, and all modern improvements; rent low; store on Broadway $30 per month.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, NEAR DR. Hall's church, just put in perfect order, handsomely furnished; possession Oct. 1; only $275 a month.

OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

FINEST FRENCH FLATS IN NEW-YORK. —Grand Circle Hotel, 59th st. and Broadway, overlooking Central Park; elevators, and all modern improvements; store only $30 per month.

TO LET—EAST 57TH ST., NO. 330, ROOMY dwelling, in first-rate order and cheap. See F. ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d av., near 60th st.

TO LET—NO. 224 WEST 37TH ST.; UPPER PART of seven rooms in a private house; all improvements; moderate rent to a nice family.

APARTMENT HOUSE.—5TH AV., CORNER OF 15th st., one bachelor suite, parlor and two bedrooms, and one family suite for housekeeping.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE,

Corner Cortlandt and Church Sts.

This extensive structure will be ready for occupation on or about the FIRST OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

It is thoroughly FIRE-PROOF, no pains, care, or expense having been spared to secure that end. It is built mainly of brick, all the supports being of this material, to the entire exclusion of iron columns. All the windows and entrances are provided with corrugated steel shutters.

The heating and ventilation are made upon the latest and most approved principles, and it is confidently believed THAT IT IS THE BEST VENTILATED BUILDING IN THIS COUNTRY.

Individual firms or corporations can now negotiate for single offices or large or small suites on liberal terms.

Apply to
R. G. MOULTON,
Secretary Building Committee.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.
No. 71 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—UNFURNISHED, IN WHITE Plains or Yonkers, a modern built house, with all conveniences, gas, heater, water, &c., with large garden, stable, and outbuilding; to insure notice answers must state lowest rent and exact location. Address L. W. A., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ON THE NEW-York and New-Haven Railroad, a pleasant house, between Portchester and Stamford, but the latter place or vicinity preferred; must be near the depot; shade trees, carriage-house, and one or two acres of land desired; will pay $3,000 to $4,000 if suited, or hire a pleasant place. Address R. S. W, Room No. 4, No. 182 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

NEW ERA IN LIFE INSURANCE.

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS UNNECESSARY.

NO COMMISSIONS! NO FORFEITURES!

New plan of yearly, renewable policies. Apply direct, or send for prospectus to the

PROVIDENT SAVINGS
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
WESTERN UNION BUILDING.

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JAMES L. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
Dr. GEORGE B. FOWLER, Medical Examiner.
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Counsel.
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TRACY R. EDSON,	EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
GORDON L. FORD,	TIMOTHY H. PORTER,
FRANCIS O. FRENCH,	GEORGE S. SCOTT,
PARKE GODWIN,	WILLIAM STANLEY,
BENJAMIN GRIFFEN,	FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
DANIEL A. HEALD,	THOMAS L. THORNELL,
A. FOSTER HIGGINS,	GEORGE WALKER,
I. SMITH HOMANS,	DAVID A. WELLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT INVENTION.—HEARING RESTORED with "Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums," a great success. For circulars apply to AMOS M. CLARK, Box No. 54, Bedford, N. Y.

LAUNDRIES.

ROYAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, NOS. 243 AND 245 WEST 47TH ST.—Beautiful work at moderate charges. Price lists on application. Order by mail and driver will call.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 70,272, ISSUED BY THE Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of September, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS X. SCHWER, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the fourth day of October, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN SEDGWICK, as Assignee, &c., against RENSSELAER TEN BROECK, et al.—In pursuance of a decree of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 1[illegible]th day of June, A. D. 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be creditors of the former partnership and partnerships of J. K. & E. B. Place, which consisted of Ephraim B. Place, James K. Place, and James D. Sparkman, that they are required to file their claims respectively with me, the undersigned, the special Master named in said decree, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1875, and in default of such claimants filing their claims as aforesaid, they will be barred from the benefit of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of the said partnership and partnerships which may be made under the said decree.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1875. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Special Master.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of J. ELLIOTT CONDICT, WILLIAM C. BEACH, NEWTON H. FORD, FREDERICK K. CONDICT, JOHN B. HOLLISTER, and DAVID MYERS, bankrupts.—David Myers, one of said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fifth day of October, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

s13-law3wM W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.

SUSAN R. SHAURMAN, } Administrators.
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, }

my17-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875.

CATHERINE M. JONES,
mh29-law6mM* Administratrix.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.

To holders of bonds of the City of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Wisconsin Legislature, approved Feb. 7, 1871. From and after date, all coupons of Racine City Bonds will be paid when due on presentation to George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

M. W. CARY, City Treasurer.
RACINE, Aug. 10, 1875.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875. }

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
NEW-YORK.

RETAIL.

NEW FALL GOODS
ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

SILK VELVETS

OVER 1,200 PIECES OF BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 up.

COLORS—EVERY SHADE.

SIX SHADES OF BROWNS, CARDINALS, INVISIBLE AND MYRTLE GREENS, PLUMS, WINE, CLARET, NAVY AND MARINE BLUES, &c.

MANTILLA VELVETS.

LINES OF BLACK DRESS SILKS.

FEATHERS.

700 CARTONS OF FANCY WINGS at 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c. up.

LARGEST STOCK OF TIPS AND OSTRICH FEATHERS IN THIS CITY.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.

1,000 CARTONS GROS GRAIN RIBBONS
FOR BONNETS AND SASHES.
REAL LACES—DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Remnants of Special Purchase.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c.—less than half price.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 35c.

EXAMINE STATIONERY, JEWELRY, LEATHER GOODS.

FANCY GOODS, SILVER-WARE, &c.

PERFUMERY—WENCK'S, LUBIN'S, and others.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

Andrew's Patent Elevators are constantly running on the east and west sides of the establishment to the

BONNET DEPARTMENT.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

E. RIDLEY & SONS
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

KID GLOVES.

RETAIL.

FALL COLORS.

500 DOZEN OF OUR "NEILSON" GLOVE,
2 BUTTONS, 65 CENTS PAIR, WARRANTED.
2,000 DOZEN OUR NEW "CENTENNIAL" GLOVE,
2 BUTTONS, 89 CENTS PAIR, WARRANTED.
5,000 DOZEN "MONOGRAM" AND "EDWARD" GLOVE,
2 BUTTONS, $1 PAIR, WARRANTED.

Full Line of New Fall Shades in our "MONOPOL" GLOVE.

Job lots on the Counter, 20c., 25c., 35c., and 50c. PAIR.

BY "WARRANTED" IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT WE GIVE A NEW PAIR FOR EVERY ONE THAT RIPS IN FITTING ON.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

ANDREWS' PATENT ELEVATORS ARE RUNNING CONSTANTLY ON EAST AND WEST SIDES OF ESTABLISHMENT TO THE

BONNET DEPARTMENT.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
NO. 914 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.
IMPORTED FASHIONS ON VIEW.
GRANDEST DISPLAY OF STYLES
EVER SEEN IN THIS CITY.
PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS
NOW READY.
NEW PUBLICATION
JUST STARTED.
WORLD OF FASHION, FINE ARTS, &c.
PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.
This week

we shall give Two Dollars' worth of our Patterns free to every person who subscribes this week. We shall issue our "certificates" for this amount, ($2,) so that those who do not wish to select their patterns at the time they subscribe can select them at any time within a year.

Ladies will find this the best opportunity to get more than double their money's worth.

The WORLD OF FASHION is the most beautiful and interesting magazine published in this City.

All the foreign and home styles fully illustrated with art designs and the best literature of the day. Call and see the fashions and the magazine, and be convinced.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
ECONOMIZE

by subscribing while we give this immense premium of two dollars' worth of our patterns at cash price.

Ladies in the country should send at once by mail, and subscribe

THIS WEEK. THIS WEEK.
ADDRESS
A. BURDETTE SMITH,
No. 914 Broadway,
New-York.

Post Office Box No. 5,055.

MRS. F. MEIN, NO. 870 BROADWAY,
will open an elegant assortment of
PARIS MILLINERY
and
ENGLISH ROUND HATS
for
FALL AND WINTER
on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

LACES.

The largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES and EMBROIDERIES in this City. Everything offered at PANIC PRICES.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 BRODWAY.

WATERPROOF OVERCOATINGS, CASSIMERES, and Satinets, slightly damaged; also, Blankets, Flannels, Skirts, Ticks, &c. from auction, at very low prices. WM. MATHEWS, 54 Catharine st.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.

Portrait and particulars of THOMAS NICHOLLS, absconding Bank Teller, from Montreal, Canada, will be found in the *Daily Graphic* of the 20th and subsequent days.

FINANCIAL.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

New-York, Sept. 16, 1875.

TO ERIE RAILWAY BONDHOLDERS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES.—It is respectfully requested that bondholders of the several mortgages of the Erie Railway meet at my office, Nos. 8 and 10 Wall st., Room No. 23, on MONDAY, Sept. 20 inst., at 2:30 P. M., to decide upon what action is necessary to be taken to foreclose the said mortgages, and to make arrangements for working in concert to accomplish that end.

J. WORDEN GEDNEY,
Attorney for Bondholders,
No. 10 Wall st., Room No. 23.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH,
No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.,
BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

LOAN FOR $473,000
FOR THE
DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,
UNDER
SECTION 3, ARTICLE 7 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 29th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

For which Transferable Certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, Registered, will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 3 article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1893.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $50,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 30th day of September, inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 13, 1875.

By order of the board,
WM. DORSHEIMER,
Lieutenant Governor, Chairman.
FRANCIS S. THAYER, Auditor, Secretary.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—As litigation affecting the value of these bonds is now pending, and as the holders of such bonds are not represented in the proceedings, the undersigned holders of the securities desire to confer with their fellow-bondholders; and hereby invite all the first mortgage bondholders to meet at the rooms of the

RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock M.

Those interested will please place themselves in communication with us by sending their name and address to either of the undersigned. A full report of the condition of the road and securities will be presented at the meeting.

Dated SEPTEMBER, 1875.

WM. D. OSBORNE, No. 152 Broadway, New-York,
L. H. ALDEN, Passaic, N. J.,
W. W. MURPHY, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany,
JESSE PEEK, Schenectady, N. Y.,
and many others.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, LANSING, Mich., Sept. 8, 1875.

The undersigned, Clerk of the City of Lansing, Ingham County, Mich., by order of the Common Council of said city, will receive proposals for $14,000 bonds, recently voted by the people of said city, said bonds to be issued and payable as follows, to wit:

$2,000 payable one year from date of issue.
$2,000 payable two years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable three years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable four years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable five years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable six years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable seven years from date of issue.

All of said bonds to draw interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, interest payable annually at the Lansing National Bank, Lansing, Mich.

Proposals for the purchase of said bonds will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D., 1875, said bonds to be known as Bridge Bonds. FRANK M. HOWE, City Clerk.

SEVEN PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
BROOKLYN, Sept. 17, 1875. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. tax certificates:

$100,000, payable in one year.
$100,000, payable in two years.
$100,000, payable in three years from date of purchase.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Tax Certificates."

The right is reserved to reject all bids that may not be considered for the interest of the city.

S. S. POWELL, Controller.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD.	S. D. DAVIS.

THE GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY, }
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH BUILDING, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1875. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of other business.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d inst. and will be opened on the 29th.

HENRY H. WARD,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

U. S. Government Called Bonds
CASHED, OR CITY OR STATE STOCKS
GIVEN IN EXCHANGE AT CASH VALUE.
G. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau st.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

D. M. SEAMAN.
INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
NO. 14 PINE ST.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR BOYS.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. B. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE FLYING SCUD.—Mr. George Belmore.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MADAME L'ARCHIDUC. (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Goeffroy, Mons. De Quercy.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Grand spectacle.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—RED AND BLACK; OR, A GAMBLER'S LIFE.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

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Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

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New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Our readers will find, in another column, a letter from ex-Gov. DIX to Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, on the subject of the Legal-tender law and its consequences, and the present financial situation. It is a calm but very forcible review of the facts, and takes advanced ground as to the constitutionality of the law as originally passed and as still maintained. It appears that Mr. DIX early advised Mr. CHASE against the policy of the Legal-tender feature, believing it quite feasible to raise money on interest-bearing loans, paying the interest by taxation. As we have before suggested, this method would certainly have saved us, if it could have been carried out, from the disgraceful experience through which we are now passing. It is, however, too late to consider what might have been done twelve or fifteen years ago; but it is certain that only one way now remains open to us by which to escape from the difficulties and dangers arising from the legal-tender notes. That is, to pay them. So long as they are in existence demagogues will constantly try to increase their volume, under the delusion that they will profit by the process.

It is hardly fair to expect that the managers of the Centennial Exposition, who have their hands full, and who do not meet with much enthusiastic co-operation, should be blamed for being yet behind in some matters. Nevertheless, it is obvious that it is necessary that the plan of the art exhibition should be hurried up as much as possible. Our Philadelphia correspondence says that an Advisory Committee on Art has been appointed, and that a Committee of Selection soon will be. But the question of space is still in abeyance, the proposition to exhibit works of deceased American artists not having been decided. Whatever becomes of this suggestion, however, there should be some attempt made toward such an exhibition of works of art as shall show precisely the advancement made in the country during the century in this department. It is evident from the letters which we have published that the Centennial buildings are to disappoint those who have prophesied monstrosities and absurdities in art and architecture. So much, at least, is secure; and if the art show inside is to be equally satisfactory, there must be immediate and intelligent preparation made.

A long season of storms is continued by a disastrous gale, accompanied by rain, which has passed over the country from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. The disturbance began at Galveston, last Wednesday, and has continued with varying force up to this time. The details of the hurricane, or cyclone, at Galveston are just reaching us, that city having been cut off from the remainder of the world by the destruction of railway and telegraphic communication. The damage done to property was considerable, and the loss of life reported is a painful feature of the disaster. At points on the coast north of New-York, shipwrecks and marine accidents have happened, and an unusually "cold spell" has set in. The weather is said to be uncommonly cool all along the line of the storm, and snow is reported on the White Mountains for the first time this season. In this region the temperature was very low on Saturday and Sunday, and watering-place visitors received a sharp warning of the approach of Autumn.

The Milwaukee *Commercial Times*, a Democratic paper, which, however, opposes with zeal the inflation craze in the Democratic ranks, and which has facilities for judging correctly, publishes an estimate of the strength of the German-American sentiment in favor of hard money. This it believes to be almost universal. We have no doubt that it is correct, and the fact is of importance in connection with the election in Ohio, where Mr. CARL SCHURZ will next week begin a series of speeches in support of the sound financial doctrines of the Republican Party. Mr. SCHURZ's arguments on this subject in the Senate were unquestionably among the very best that were made there. They were clear, precise, logical, and vivacious, and he will present the case as forcibly as any one could to those whom he addresses.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Only three weeks now remain before the Ohio election, and there is no doubt that the Democratic managers are putting forth their utmost exertions to carry that State. The election, since the adoption of a repudiation platform by the Pennsylvania Democrats, is more important than any that have taken place in any single State for many years. It is the opening struggle in what bids fair to be a hard fight for the honor and prosperity of the American people. The inflationists feel that this is the fact, and wherever they may be they will make common cause, and do what they can to carry Ohio for their pernicious views. Gov. ALLEN, the repudiation candidate for Governor, has declared that the adoption of the Pennsylvania platform was worth ten thousand votes to him. He doubtless meant to be understood that the activity of the repudiators in his own State would be stimulated by the success of their friends in Pennsylvania sufficiently to add ten thousand to his vote. But he also knew that this would not be the only method in which he would be strengthened, but that the repudiators in Pennsylvania, feeling that their battle was being fought in Ohio in advance, would contribute all in their power to secure victory there.

Under these circumstances, we are glad to see that the Republicans in Ohio are doing their best to rescue the State. A great responsibility rests upon them, and upon all the voters of Ohio who do not believe in inflation. If HAYES is allowed to suffer defeat next month, it is more than probable that the inflationists will carry Pennsylvania in November, and be strong enough to dictate terms to the Democratic National Convention. Once let matters go so far as that, and it is impossible to say where they could be stopped. The Democratic demagogues are playing with fire. They are making appeals to a sentiment of communism which for the present is apparently weak and confined to limited localities. But no one knows how strong it really is, or how far it spreads, or in what form it may show itself. This Fall it was aroused in Ohio by the wild talk of CARY and his friends, and a great many sober-minded people laughed at the fellow and his hearers, and said that he would lose more than he would gain by his intemperate remarks. But the facts do not bear out this expectation, and, ludicrous as CARY is, with his heavy imitation of the morals of the Paris barricade, there is a side to the business which is not ludicrous. The plague of the public dishonesty which this demagogue teaches turns out to be infectious. Its appearance in Pennsylvania was sudden, and its possession of the Democratic Party there was complete and easily asserted. Who can say where it will break out next or to what lengths those who yield to it will be forced.

It is, we presume, the aim of those responsible for the conduct of the Republican campaign in Ohio to present the financial issue with the utmost possible clearness to the very people whom the greedy agitators of the Cary school are seeking to mislead. For, after all, it is only by the misdirection of their followers, that these men can hope to carry their point. They promise the poor wealth, the unemployed work, the debtors renewed credit, those who are embarrassed a revived business, if their views are sustained. Let the people be shown, as they readily can be, that these promises are utterly in vain. The time has passed, in this country, when the increase of paper money will revive business. In the apt language of a New-York merchant, "inflation can no longer inflate." Instead of obtaining relief the country would be plunged into greater depression than it has yet suffered by further issues of Government notes. The confidence in the future, which has already been shaken by the sudden and alarming outbreak of the inflation sentiment, would be still more seriously broken down. Enterprises that would in prosperous times be employing labor, but which have lately been languishing, would be found in greater straits than they now are. The laboring class would suffer most of all, for while there might be some advance in the price of what they consume, which depends largely on the premium of gold, there would be none in the price of what they produce or in their own labor.

These are facts which, brought home to the minds of the class from whom the paper-money demagogues expect to gain their recruits in Ohio, will defeat their plans. It is to be hoped that it will be done as thoroughly and ably as possible. Ohio is the strategic point of what may be a great contest for the national honor and for all that intelligent and honest men hold dear. No pains should be spared to carry the State.

A SAMPLE LABOR DISPUTE.

Laboring men are so often misdirected by their leaders that one would suppose that experience would, after a while, teach them to think for themselves. But the old lesson of the folly of following the advice of professional managers is repeated in vain. In Fall River, for example, a long and wasteful strike of cotton weavers is just coming to an end without having accomplished any good purpose. More than seven weeks since, the manufacturers gave notice that a falling market and dull times made it impossible for them to continue current rates of wages. They would close their mills and work off accumulated stocks, or they would continue with a reduction of wages which would amount to about one-ninth of existing rates. The weavers decided that they would go out and close the mills; and this was done. That is to say, rather than work at certain wages, or allow others to work, they voted in their trades-union that the mills should remain idle. Their action was binding on the mill-owners; for, if the trades-unions say that they will not sanction certain regulations concerning wages, hours, methods of employment, &c., the mills must be stopped. The Union is final authority in all such matters.

In the case of the Fall River strikers, it was probably urged by the leaders that the manufacturers must eventually be obliged to return to the old prices. It was thought that a few weeks of enforced idleness of the mills would cause a rise in prices of cotton goods, and that this artificial stimulation of the market would inure to the benefit of the workers. Usually, it is expected that men who strike against their employers, so long as they hold together by an organized trades-union, shall be assisted by similar associations in other cities. In this instance, however, the strikers were disappointed. They have gone through all this performance repeatedly, and they have repeatedly called for and received help from abroad. When they sent out their usual appeal they found that dull times and reduced wages were the rule in other places besides Fall River. Their old friends and allies had as much as they could attend to in providing for their own families and those dependent upon them by the rules of their home associations. They were obliged to leave their Fall River friends to care for themselves. Accordingly the weavers expressed their willingness to go to work at the wages which they had refused when they left the mills. They saw the point made in the original statement of the mill-owners. They admitted that the employers were right, and that the employes had been wrong. Now, if the other Unions, whose co-operation is needed to put the mills again into operation, shall only come to the same reasonable conclusion, the so-called vacation will be at an end, and Fall River will be busy once more.

A local journal, speaking as much in the interest of the laborers as of the manufacturers, says that it is useless to fight against fate and the market. This is precisely what the Fall River operatives have been doing. For seven weeks they have been consuming the little savings which they have laid aside; and many, doubtless, have in this vacation used up the small store which might have helped make them comfortable during the coming Winter. It is really saddening to think that, in the face of such an inevitable failure as that before these strikers, they followed their leaders, shut up the mills, sat down in idleness, and so brought themselves to the end of all their means of subsistence. It is notorious that the men who lead such movements are not regular workers. They are, for the most part, fellows who have done but little more robust service than hold office in labor organizations and give advice when there is trouble between operative and manufacturer. The result is that their counsel is never disinterested; it is often pernicious. In this case, undoubtedly, the leaders felt and exercised their importance, and their advice was given with freedom and authority. The poor weavers have seen their errors. They are convinced, for the hundredth time probably, of the foolishness of a refusal to take work at offered prices in dull times and in the face of an approaching Winter.

PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE TO CRIME.

When any great outrage is committed there is invariably a corresponding outburst of public indignation. A flagrant murder in broad daylight in the busy parts of such a City as ours is ample justification for any amount of popular outcry; and it would be little to the credit of the respectable part of the community if its voice were not heard in protest under such circumstances. But if such expressions of indignation were less spasmodic and more enduring they would be more useful. Criminals know perfectly well that after the commission of some grave offense they have only to keep quiet for a little time, and no matter how loud the outcry is at the moment, it will soon subside and the matter will blow over. Probably, in the meantime, other events of a similar kind may have intervened to distract the public attention, but, at any rate, every day's delay has served to make detection and punishment more remote and the safety of the offender more secure.

It would seem that the Police are actuated in this respect by very much the same consideration as the criminal population. At first they are full of activity and prolific in "clues" and promises. They know for a certainty who the perpetrator of the crime is, and they can go exactly to the spot where he will presently be found. They make a great display of the extraordinary exertions they are using to bring him to justice, and they try to pacify the public excitement by expressing the certainty, not of ultimate, but of speedy, if not instant, success. Their actual knowledge while this is going on may not be easily defined. They may be quite certain among themselves that their efforts will be useless. They may know that they are making no genuine efforts at all. They may be ignorant of the man who committed the offense; or they may know well who he is, and rest in the determination to protect him. Under any of these circumstances they perfectly understand that if they can only manage to tide over a few days they will not be called upon to trouble themselves much more about it. They will then be able to dismiss the whole affair from their minds, simply following the example which the public will by that time have set them.

This may be and doubtless is a very unsatisfactory state of things, but every week something occurs to prove its existence; and it indicates the necessity for the people taking a much more persistent and pressing interest in matters relating to their own protection. There are plenty of people whose minds will never be divested of the idea that the perpetrators of several of the greatest crimes that have disgraced our City during the last few years could have been brought to justice if the Police had so desired. But public apathy has assisted official dishonesty. What can be said of the murder of Mr. NOE, except that, recent as it is, it has passed into history, where neither the public nor the Police are for any practical purpose troubling themselves any more about it? And yet that was a crime which of all others ought to have been probed to the bottom The impunity with which it was done is a premium for murder. The criminal in that case owes his safety, supposing the Police to be sincere in their expressed desire to find him, to the fact that he killed his victim. If Mr. NOE had recovered from his injuries there would, always on the supposition we have named, have been a greatly-increased chance of the man obtaining his deserts. Burglars will learn the lesson from that affair that in future they must not fail to kill any one who comes in their way. It will not do to beat them or shoot them, and leave them for dead; they must make themselves sure that they are dead, for in that case their own chances of escape are prodigiously increased.

Again, in the case of the slaughter of the firemen a few days ago under circumstances which can hardly be described as other than criminal, is this same apathy to follow and put that affair, too, into oblivion? Here was an instance of gross criminality from the beginning. It was initiated in corruption. The contract under which the fire-ladder was constructed was dishonestly acted upon. The test, under which three valuable lives were lost, was made with the most shameful recklessness and the most absolute disregard for the safety of the men who were being used for the purpose. If the ladder was known to be safe, the test was not wanted. If its safety was in the least degree doubtful, there is morally no distinction between the result that followed and the most deliberate murder. But the victims are dead and buried. Are we then to forget them? or shall we be content with an investigation which ends in no practical result? It is to be hoped that the public mind will not rest content till some much more practical result has been attained. It has remained indifferent to the punishment of great offenders long enough, and as there can be no doubt in the mind of any plain man, with the facts as they now appear before him, that somebody has been to blame in this matter, there should be no abatement of the determination to find that somebody out and to award the punishment that is most justly due.

BITTERS.

Some time ago, the Board of Health in the City of Boston caused to be instituted a chemical examination of many of the articles of consumption offered for sale in the stores. The inquiry was intrusted to Mr. W. R. NICHOLS, whose report at the date of publication was necessarily incomplete from the insufficient time that had been allowed him for the investigation, which, however, is still going on. But, so far as it went, it shows the necessity for a much closer attention to the subject of adulteration, and to the great value of the truth respecting it being made known. There are probably few things among articles of consumption, whether luxuries or necessaries, which are sold in absolute purity. And, although some of the articles employed for adulteration are harmless enough, others are exceedingly prejudicial to health.

On this occasion we shall confine ourselves to one subject only. From the great number and various kinds of "bitters" which are advertised, two things are made tolerably certain—first, that the sale of these mixtures is highly profitable; and next, that the consumption of them is very considerable. To what extent Mr. NICHOLS examined into the nature of this article, we are not made very certain. But he appears to have investigated it sufficiently to enable him to indorse all that had been previously said about it by Dr. GIBBONS at a meeting of the State Medical Society of California. That gentleman tells us that, in the concoction of them, there is little else than fraud, and the remark, strong though it be, is not unwarranted by what he adds concerning their manufacture. Bad whisky appears to be the basis of almost all of them, and the bitters are made up of any herbs that happen to be most convenient to the maker's hands. The profits on the sale of these concoctions are said to be five hundred per cent. above the cost of material.

It is not easy to ascertain exactly who the people are who use these preparations. Many take them medicinally as tonics, and in that capacity they are used very freely. Others take them as appetizers or in the early morning, to smother the effects of a previous night's debauch. These are not temperance people. But, again, it is well ascertained that very many people who do profess, and with sincerity, to be total abstainers, have recourse to bitters because they find them do them good. Out of twenty varieties of the bitters most frequently used, only one was found to be free from alcohol, and that one has the smallest sales. One sample contained as much as fifty-nine per cent. of pure alcohol, another had forty-six, another forty-two, and so on, the proportion varying in all.

It appears that vinegar bitters were started with the intention of devising something from which alcohol should be altogether excluded. The idea originated with the cook of a party which traveled overland as a mining company to California. He settled in Calaveras County, and, having no success as a miner, he turned his attention to the medicinal properties of the herbs growing about him. He made an infusion of these, and submitted his project to a druggist in San Francisco, who immediately joined him in the concern, and the two were resolved to make a speedy fortune by the sale of their "Indian Vegetable Bitters." But while they were perfecting the business arrangements, the infusion of Indian herbs was fermenting, and when they came to look at it again, it was quite sour. But it was easy to change the name, and it was not profitable to throw away the compound. So they agreed thenceforth to call it "Vinegar Bitters," and to identify it with the movement against alcoholic drinks. The next change was to do away with the native herbs, which became rather troublesome to collect, and in place of them they substituted aloes, which has the advantage of being cheap and at the same time nasty enough for any reasonable palate. Dr. GIBBONS says of Vinegar Bitters that it is "one of the vilest, if not the very vilest, of all the concoctions in the market; and it is rendered more repulsive and obnoxious by concealing its poison with the mask of temperance." Upon analysis it turns out that even this mixture contains six per cent. of pure alcohol, besides some free acetic acid.

We advise everybody to avoid the use of bitters, unless the constituents of the particular article used are well known. And there are only three or four kinds of which that can be said. A plain solution of gentian, such as our grandmothers used to make, or of the rind of Seville oranges, ought to answer every purpose.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Neal Dow recommends that taxes be paid in installments in this country, as a relief to the taxpayer.

The Democratic Senators from West Virginia are divided on the currency question, one being for hard money and the other for paper.

Gen. Thomas W. Hyde, of Sagadahoc County, and Hon. John P. Swasey, of Oxford County, are candidates for the Presidency of the Maine Senate.

The Richmond *Whig* fears that repudiation is to be brought into the canvass for members of the Legislature in portions of Virginia, and it cries out against it.

"Down with the coupon-clippers and oppressors of the people," is one of the rallying cries of the leading Democratic paper in Ohio—the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

Maine papers contend that 10,000 Republicans staid away from the polls at the late election, and that the Democrats did not cast so large a vote as in 1872 and in 1868.

Gen. John A. Wagener has accepted the Conservative nomination for Mayor of Charleston, S. C., and promises, if elected, honestly to endeavor to be an upright, fearless, and impartial public officer.

The Raleigh *News* claims that the North Carolina Constitutional Convention is by far the most intelligent body that has assembled in that city since the war. It extends its praises to both sides of the Chamber.

The Baltimore *American* accuses the Maryland Democratic State Committee of some sharp practice in the way of presenting figures in its address to the people; and, what is worse, the *American* seems to prove it.

The Syracuse *Courier* says it is informed by a member of the Governor's Commission that the commission has concluded its labors, and that its last report has been prepared and only awaits the signatures of the commission.

The official vote of San Francisco for Governor was: Timothy G. Phelps, Republican, 5,179; John Bidwell, Independent, 6,080; William Irwin, Democrat, 14,199. For Congressman: Rankin, Republican, 6,791; Swift, Independent, 6,103; Piper, Democrat, 12,417.

The friends of Mr. Rice claim that up to Saturday 147 delegates favorable to him have been elected to the Massachusetts Republican State Convention. Of these 111 go from Boston. The other delegates thus far elected, they say, stand thus: For Mr. Loring, 35; Adams, 3; doubtful, 14.

The Boston *Traveller* gives a report that Mr. Wilson has declined to permit the use of his name as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and would consider acquiescence in such a plan a degradation of the high office which he now holds. Besides, it says the history of the past is a reminder that he may be called to assume still higher responsibilities.

Parson Brownlow says that he is seventy years old, and that he attributes his longevity to the fact that he never voted the Democratic ticket. He also says that when he wrote the obituary of ex-President Johnson he had lived to speak kindly of the virtues of the last survivor of the large number of politicians in Tennessee whom he encountered and fought on his advent into public life.

The papers have told an amusing story of Secretary Jewell, how he went fishing at Litchfield, Conn., and when he attempted to go ashore the boat slid out from under him, leaving him stradling till the distance became too great, and he went plump into the water. And now the Secretary says that he hasn't been fishing lately, and that, in fact, he has not been in Litchfield for four years past.

Parson Brownlow has fallen foul of D. H. Hill again, asserting that he is too "cowardly to attack living men, except at long range, but, hyena like, preys upon the dead." And also that "he is destitute of every principle of manhood, and if brought into contact with a cannibal or with a Modoc savage, would disgrace him. His villiany is of so prominent a type that his satanic character is a complete defense against his infamous utterances."

Considering the financial issues, the Providence *Journal*, Senator Anthony's paper, says: "It is not, therefore, any easy work that the friends of sound currency and national morals have before them. The Republican Party, under the lead of the wise and indomitable head of the Government, has been put upon a sound platform, but it will require wisdom, unceasing exertion, courage, and resolution to maintain the ascendency of correct principle amid perils so great and so many."

A Tennessee paper announces the death of a Mr. Slusher, and says: "He was only nineteen years old, and when young had a very severe attack of rheumatism, which drew him out of shape. If Mr. Slusher had not been crippled he would have been nine feet high. His boot was eighteen inches long, and one of his hands was about the size of four ordinary ones. He could sit on a chair and pick up anything three feet from him. He measured seven and a half feet around the chest."

The Troy *Times* has a mysterious paragraph, which reads: "There's a turkey-cock strutting about the State in the plumage of a Lieutenant Governor. He is generally to be seen in company with a bantam chanticleer of less brilliant feathers, but with a pot-pie-y look about the eye. Every time the bantam cries out 'cock-a-doodle-doo,' the turkey-cock 'gobble-gobbles' too. We advise the turkey-cock to roost high. The 'lightning' has been a good while coming, but we rather guess it's about to strike."

Jubal Early's letter to the Banks party of Boston was tremendously long, and just as lugubrious as has been customary with him since Gen. Sheridan sought to interview him in the Valley. He has great fears of an impending consolidated central government that is to override all the State Governments, and he says that the Southern States will never, no never, be reconciled to it, or to the people who thus subvert the principles of the Constitution as it was when assented to by their ancestors, though from necessity they are compelled to acquiesce. Early should be brayed in a mortar, as an experiment.

NO ROOM IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You devote a great deal of your valuable space for public good and information; therefore I address this note to you for information in regard to our schools. I am a widower; have four children, quite a large family to support without a mother; I have to go to work at 6 o'clock every morning, and do not return till 6:30 P. M. At present I can get no suitable housekeeper. My children are at present under the care of a neighbor, but the poor woman has almost enough to do with her own, and lets the (my) children run about the street until I come. Two of my oldest were going to school No. 25 all of last year up to the 21st of May, when they lost their mother. In that trouble I sent them to the country, to my brother. Last week they came home, and I resolved to send three of them to school, aged respectively—nine, seven, and five years. For the purpose of having them admitted I have written a note in which I begged for their admission; but alas! two, the one nine and the one of five years, were sent home with the message that they have no room for them in the school, that they should come some other time. The girl they shoved in among the very smallest and the latest children, for want of room, which tends to discourage, instead of encouraging, children to go to school. I think that the want-of-space excuse in our public schools is totally out of place. The Catholics have always plenty of room in their schools. Do teachers in our public schools intend to force us to send our children to those parochial schools because they can excuse themselves on insufficiency of space at the public schools?

I read all the reports of our School Commissioners, and in no one do they say the space in our schools is insufficient for the accommodation of our children. They have good reason for not saying such a thing. Now, I ask, what shall I do with my children under these circumstances? Is not the school the only and the best fitted place for children?

ANTHONY WILD, No. 432 Fifth street.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 17, 1875.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

GOV. DIX TO REVERDY JOHNSON.

A WRETCHED EXAMPLE OF BAD FAITH AND INJUSTICE—FALLACY OF THE PAPER-MONEY ARGUMENTS—THE FORCES WHICH PUBLIC HONESTY MUST ENCOUNTER—THE NATION'S REPUTATION AT STAKE.

SEAFIELD, WEST HAMPTON, N. Y.,
Sept. 10, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: I had read with great pleasure your admirable letter on the "Currency," to the editor of the *Tribune*, before I received your favor inclosing it. Your views and reasonings appear to me to be unanswerable. If you have not exhausted the argument, you have left little to be said in its support.

Mr. Chase, my successor in office in the Treasury Department in 1861, did me the honor to consult me in regard to the financial measures which he proposed to recommend to Congress to meet the exigencies of the war. I objected in the strongest terms to the Legal Tender act as unwarranted by the Constitution, and especially to its application to existing contracts between individuals as an act of gross tyranny and in violation of the rights of property, which it is one of the first duties of government to protect. My opinion is unchanged. Besides, I did not think that measure necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. I believed that if, in every act of Congress authorizing a loan, a provision was inserted laying a tax to pay the interest, we could borrow all the money we needed; and I am satisfied now that we should, in that case, have contracted from five hundred to a thousand millions less of debt. I agree with you in regard to the reversal of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States pronouncing the legal tender act unauthorized by the Constitution; and I regret it the more, as it appears to me to be an error calculated to impair public confidence in the justice as well as the stability of the judgments of that tribunal. That act virtually declared that a man who had lent his neighbor gold should take paper irredeemable in specie in payment of his debt—a proposition abhorrent to every principle of justice, and to every conception of a government of limited powers. You say, "It is by no means certain that the judgment in the case, in 12 Wallace, will not be reversed," and the act again declared unconstitutional. You and I may not live to see it; but I am greatly mistaken if that will not be the result when the present infatuation in regard to the issue of paper money, irredeemable in specie, shall be corrected by the intelligence and integrity of the people, or when the inflationists, if they succeed in accomplishing their objects, shall bring bankruptcy and disgrace on the Government, and involve the industrial interests of the country in irremediable disaster.

I expressed in my official papers as Governor of the State of New-York my disapproval in such unmeasured language of the continuance of the legal-tender act in force during ten years of peace—an act no man attempts to defend except as a war measure—that I need not say how deeply I deplore the failure of Congress to repeal it. We are setting an example of injustice and bad faith which would warrant any abuse of the powers of Government. I look with great anxiety to the result of the pending contest between the advocates of redeemable and irredeemable paper money. It is beyond all question the most important issue to be tried by the people at the next election of a President; and if the principles proclaimed by the Democratic party in Ohio prevail, I can see nothing in prospective but disaster and disgrace.

There are two assumptions in the argument in favor of an irredeemable paper currency and of an enlargement of its volume, the fallacy of which is demonstrated by the most superficial acquaintance with statistical facts:

1. That we have not currency enough to transact the business of the country; and,

2. That the business of the world has so enormously increased that it cannot be transacted on a specie basis.

To the first of these assumptions it is a sufficient answer that money is loaned on call every day in the City of New-York at two to three per cent. per annum, and for definite periods of time at half, or little more than half, the legal rate established for the State. I have very recently borrowed for an institution with which I am connected $50,000 at four per cent. per annum for periods varying from three to nine months. There has been at no period since the war so great a superabundance of paper money as there is at the present moment. I believe it perfectly safe to assert that there are two hundred millions of Government and bank paper in circulation which cannot find employment in the legitimate channels of business, which cannot even be profitably used for speculating purposes, and which are therefore loaned at rates of interest low beyond all example in the United States.

The second of these assumptions proceeds upon a total disregard of two well-known facts: First, that a vast increase of business may be transacted by means of bills of exchange and other commercial facilities with very little enlargement of the paper circulation or the basis of specie by which it is supported; and, second, that the abundant production of the precious metals during the last hundred years has not only greatly diminished their purchasing power, but has so exceeded the demand for them as a circulating medium as to furnish a large surplus for ornamental purposes and domestic use. In the United States alone during the last twenty-five years we have produced, as nearly as can be ascertained, over fourteen hundred and sixty-seven millions of gold and silver. During the same period we have exported of our own coin and bullion over thirteen hundred and twenty-eight millions—at least four times as much as is needed to sustain the whole paper currency of the country, even in its present inflated condition. During the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 the average annual product of our gold and silver mines amounted to $66,000,000. At the same rate we shall produce enough in the next three years to warrant, if kept at home, a resumption of specie payments in 1879, and preserve the plighted faith of the Government from violation.

In the face of these facts it is difficult to conceive how any man having a respect for his good name should oppose a resumption of specie payments on the alleged ground of a deficiency of the precious metals.

The contest before us is to be a severe one, and we should not underestimate the hostile force we shall have to encounter. It will embrace

1. Professional politicians, who think the cry of "more money" a popular one, and whose advocacy of public measures is usually shaped by this narrow and selfish consideration.

2. Manufacturers, for the purpose of keeping up the price of gold, or rather depressing the value of paper money by adding to its volume and thereby securing a virtual increase of the impost on foreign products which come in competition with their own, thus accomplishing all the ends of a higher tariff of duties on imports.

3. A class of theorists, who do not scruple to set up their crude opinions against those of the most intelligent statesmen and the most able and profound political economists of the age, and who, regardless of all the experience of mankind, hold an inflated and irredeemable paper currency to be an element of prosperity, when every community which has tested it has found it a source of individual ruin and national disgrace.

4. A well-meaning, but hopeless, class of persons who honestly think that more money of any kind must be beneficial to them, and who cannot be made to understand that two paper dollars worth fifty cents each in gold are of no greater value than one paper dollar worth its face in gold.

5. The most formidable corps of the army of inflationists—the dishonest portion of the debtor interest of the country, who are aiming to pay their debts in depreciated paper, and to defraud their creditors of their just dues; for if the paper currency can be so augmented as to reduce it fifty per cent. below the par of specie, a man who owes $10,000 can pay his debt with $5,000. But it is a fatality of nearly every species of injustice and fraud that the means by which it seeks to effect its object almost always defeats it. The debtors who desire to defraud their creditors by making paper money more abundant and less valuable would be the very first to suffer from the measures they propose. The indication of a purpose on the part of the Government to increase the volume of paper would be a signal for creditors to enforce the payment of their dues. Every man who had mortgaged his real estate or hypothecated his personal property would be called on to pay before paper, which the Legal-tender act compels the creditor to take, had become so depreciated as to render his security less valuable or possibly worthless. Thus the most numerous and clamorous class of inflationists would be the first victims of the fraudulent purpose they are seeking to accomplish.

Finally, there is a class who really think our paper circulation, though varying from thirteen to seventeen per cent. below par, to be "the best currency in the world," and who honestly believe that the country would be benefited by having more of it. But my respect for the intelligence of my countrymen compels me to think that they are comparatively few in number.

If the laboring classes, and all others which are paid specific wages, would consider that for every $5 they get in depreciated paper which the Legal-tender act compels them to take from their employers, they only receive $4 25, they would comprehend the extent to which that act defrauds them. If they would consider further that, in case the paper circulation were increased so as to make it worth only fifty per cent. in specie, and that they would get no more than $2 50 for every $5 paid them, they would understand how deep an interest they have in the resumption of specie payments.

Our prosperity and our good faith are not alone concerned in the settlement of this question. It involves our reputation before the civilized world; and the judgment of all countries in regard to it is so well established that the false step which the inflationists are urging us to take would be far more likely to be ascribed to a want of integrity than to a want of knowledge.

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,
JOHN A. DIX.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES TO-NIGHT.

Two changes of performance only are announced for this evening. At Booth's "The Flying Scud," with Mr. George Belmore as *Nat Gosling*—the personage he originally portrayed—will be brought out. At the Grand Opera-house, "Red and Black," an adaptation of the celebrated French melodrama entitled "Trente Ans ou la Vie d'un Joueur," is to be acted. The usual Monday modifications in the programmes of the Olympic and Theatre Comique will also be effected, but at all other places last week's representations are to be repeated.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

Formal announcement has already been made of the approaching inception of a season of English opera at Booth's Theatre. The series of representations will be commenced on Oct. 11, and is to extend over a fortnight. With the extensive répertoire now at the command of Miss Kellogg and her company, that space of time ought to be filled with gratification to all concerned. Besides the well-known operas sung in past seasons, several novelties are promised. Thus the series of performances at Booth's will be entered upon with the production of Benedict's "Lily of Killarney," which has never as yet been given in the United States, and, later on, we are to have an English setting of "Les Huguenots," a master-piece which is welcome in any garb. There seems reason to believe that, whatever the difficulties of the work chosen for interpretation, Miss Kellogg's forces will be quite equal to their tasks. Miss Kellogg has her career as an Italian prima-donna as an assurance of her success in any rôle new to so-called English opera which she may choose to assume, and she having surrounded herself by Messrs. Castle, Maas, and Carleton, and Mmes. Van Zandt, Seguin, and Beaumont, no fear need be had as to the ensemble of her entertainments. Mr. Behrens, we see, will conduct the orchestra, which, with the chorus, will be unusually large. The Kellogg season, from present appearances, is likely to be the most attractive opera season to be expected this Fall.

THE TITIENS CONCERTS.

Mr. Strakosch's announcement in relation to the Titiens Concerts holds forth the promise of a series of delightful entertainments. With Mme. Titiens, one of the greatest lyric artists of the age, some performers of a very high order of merit are to take part in these recitals. Mme. Arabella Goddard, who is considered the greatest of English pianists, has been engaged for the concerts, and will make her début in New-York in the first of the series. Mr. Tom Karl and Mr. H. A. Bischoff are to be the tenors; Signor Orlandini, baritone, is also to sing, and the sixth soloist of the party is M. E. Sauret, the young and brilliant violin virtuoso. A full orchestra, under the baton of Mr. Maretzek, will complete the ensemble of Mr. Strakosch's company. The first of the Titiens Concerts is to occur at Steinway Hall on Oct. 4. The subscription books will be opened at that place on to-morrow week, and the sale of seats will commence there on the day following.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

Mr. Gilmore's force of soloists was increased, on Saturday evening, by the accession of Miss Heilbron, a young pianist. Spacious as the garden appears to be and is, it has been proven an excellent *local* for concerts, and on Saturday the fine Knabe grand wasted none of its sweetness of tone, although it sounded Liszt's second "Rhapsodie Hongroise" in a place large enough for a gladiatorial combat worthy of ancient Rome. Mr. Gilmore and his co-laborers remain in their picturesque abode for some weeks longer, at all events. And the attractions of the garden are to be rather augmented than lessened as the season draws near to its close. This week the mettle of the band will be tested with particular severity, a performance of the piano-piece mentioned above, and arranged for orchestra by Herr Schmelz, being promised. Messrs. Levy and Arbuckle are to play and Signori Tagliapietra to sing until further notice.

AN IMPENDING DANGER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is time that a stop should be put to an impending danger which now overshadows us in every street. I allude to *overhanging signs*, which are suspended like the Sword of Damocles, ready to drop upon us. They are frail structures, held in position by light wires, which are sure to be wrecked by the coming Autumnal gales. They should be abolished at once.

PEDESTRIAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 13, 1873.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The Tompkins County Republican Convention nominated Josiah Hawes for the Assembly, Barnard M. Hogan for Sheriff, Koert S. Van Vorhis for Treasurer, Peter H. Farrington and John M. Smith for Superintendents of the Poor, M. M. Brown for Coroner, and O. Sensing for School Commissioners for the First District.

THE FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER.

ITS PLACE IN FRENCH HISTORY.

DIVISIONS IN THE RADICAL PARTY—A BIT OF NATIONAL HISTORY, AND AN UNPUBLISHED SPEECH—MILLET'S STATUE OF CHATEAUBRIAND—THE MILITARY SYSTEM—A FINE MILITARY CHARACTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 6, 1875.

No attempt was made to celebrate the anniversary of the 4th September, not because the Government interfered, since it only forbade public processions and demonstrations in the streets, but because the Radical Party is divided against itself. Quarrels in the camp are of very frequent occurrence. In point of fact, this unfortunate date is becoming one of the most unpopular in the history of France. None of the real Republicans pretend to defend it—none of those who voted the Wallon Constitution have a word to say in its favor—and the Conservative press is unanimous in characterizing it as synonymous with treason in the face of the enemy. The arguments in support of this charge are drawn from the declarations of the men who seized upon the reins of power on that date. The present want of cohesion in the Radical Party is fatal to them. All but one or two of the members of the "Government of National Defense" have written their memoirs, and each has seemed to be far more anxious to expose the shortcomings of certain colleagues than to establish the truths of history. One after another they have been held up to public ridicule by some member of their own party, and torn in pieces by the hands of friends. The memoirs of Arago, Cremieux, Glais-Bizoin, Trochu, Jules Simon, Jules Favre, Ducrot, and the rest are full of curious details. The last blow was struck by that arch-Radical, Deputy Naquet, who has come out publicly to denounce the moderation of Citizen Gambetta. The moderation so highly praised in England and America has given great offense here, and M. Naquet has taken the pains to inform us that M. Gambetta is little better than a traitor to his party. In fact, his so-called moderation is nothing more nor less than an expression of his Orleanist tendencies, for it has now become evident that Gambetta would go over to the Orleans Princes and help found an Orleanist monarchy rather than establish a Republic which did not place him in power. It is rule or ruin with him, according to M. Naquet, and that doughty individual asserts that he has his portfolio full of compromising documents to use in case of need, and papers referring to the men of September that will considerably astonish the world. The response of the *Republique Française* to this open menace was very mild, indeed; it merely deplored the tendency of certain men to scatter discord in the ranks of the Radical Party. These discords exist, however, and they are sufficiently important to preclude all idea of a celebration of the great anniversary. I doubt very much whether half a dozen of the leaders of the 4th September movement could now be found on sufficiently friendly terms to meet at the same dinner table.

A MEMORABLE SPEECH.

In the absence of a celebration, to record the Radical journals devote leading articles to the event and make the usual violent attacks upon the Bonapartists. But the tone of these attacks have considerably changed, the Radicals being now mainly intent upon excusing themselves against the charge of having made a revolution in the face of the enemy. They claim to have picked up the power in the streets after it had been deserted by those charged with its defense. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse*, reply the Bonapartists, and besides Trochu was charged with the defense of the power on that day and he deserted to the enemy. But the *Français*, which attacks the Bonpartists day after day with great vigor, now comes to their defense with a document that will have an important place in history. It is the report of the last acts of the Corps Legislatif, after the hall had been invaded by the crowd and the representatives of the nation driven out. About a hundred Deputies met in the restaurant, and M. Garnier-Pagès called them to order for a last deliberation. He stated that Jules Favre and others had gone to the Hotel de Ville to proclaim the Republic, that Trochu had promised not to oppose them, and called upon the Deputies present to give in their adhesion to the new Government. M. Buffet rose and, with a voice trembling with emotion, said:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot refrain from replying to the words you have just heard, and from repulsing with all the energy of my nature the proposition made to you by the honorable Garnier-Pagès. [*Tres bien! tres bien!*] I am one who cannot be suspected of blind devotion to the order of things so profoundly shaken to-day. I have many times shown that I did not approve all that was done, and I have often combated the tendencies and the measures which enter to a certain extent into the misfortunes which fall upon us to-day. But that which I have served above all, and that which I have always defended, is liberty; the right of free discussion; but to-day this liberty to which I have devoted my whole political life is violated and despised; it is this right that a handful of men have come to destroy by entering this palace and by penetrating, against all principle, into this hall, obliging us, by brute force and by insolence, to suspend our deliberations. [Bravos in all parts of the room.] I do not admit the right of any one to make me bow before such facts. I endure them. I do not accept them. [Bravos.] I feel myself stricken in all that I hold most dear in the world, my rights as a citizen, my liberty, my franchise as a Deputy; and whatever may be the value of the considerations presented by the orator you have just heard, openly and proudly I record myself against them—against the events that have been accomplished—against the pretended necessities that they impose. [Prolonged applause.] I know the duties, under present circumstances, that love of country and its defense impose upon us; in a few hours more the enemy will be at the gates of Paris; but, in presence of the words of M. Garnier-Pagès, you will permit me to take care of my own dignity and honor, and to tell you that I do not accept any proposition containing a direct or indirect adhesion to the unfortunate events that all have just witnessed. [Approbation.] No, gentlemen, I do not accept these violences offered to the representatives of the people; I do not accept the shameful passions of an armed crowd invading the hall of our debates; I declare that they have lied to the people of Paris, and they will lie to the nation, if they represent as the work of this Assembly any resolution whatever relative to the Government or to the new direction of affairs. As a man of honor, as a citizen devoted to my country, charged with a mission from the people, I express my indignation against the violent acts that have just been committed, and of which we have been the victims; and were my life and liberty at stake I would never, no, never, consent, even in the name of liberty and for the honor of my country, I would never consent to recognize the Government which thus raises itself upon the ruins of liberty and of right.

This speech loses some of its fire and force by translation, but something yet remains to remind us of the forcible declarations of Patrick Henry. M. Buffet threw a bucket of cold water upon this Assembly, for it was what is called in common language a "put up job." M. Garnier-Pagès was charged with the work of getting some sort of a legal adhesion from the Corps Legislatif, but he was thus foiled by M. Buffet. M. Dreolle then rose to propose the appointing of a committee to go to the Hotel de Ville and see what sort of men they were who had taken it upon themselves to usurp the power in this hour of danger. Mr. Grèvy was named, but declined the honor, and seeing how things were turning, M. Garnier-Pagès had the doors opened, and the crowd rushed in upon this last vestige of the Legislature of France. This did not appear in the *Journal Officiel* of the following day, but it does appear in the manuscript report now on record, and Garnier-Pagès admits the truth of the report. If M. Naquet will now give us the compromising revelations that he claims to have in his portfolio, it is very probable that there will be little more talk in France about celebrating the 4th of September, for all will be content to leave these dates to be celebrated by the Germans.

THE STATUE OF CHATEAUBRIAND.

The inauguration of Millet's statue of Chateaubriand, which took place yesterday at Saint Malo, was favored by splendid weather, and the fête is reported to have been all that could have been desired. Addresses were delivered by Paul Féval and Camille Doucet, of the Academy, and there were speeches also by the Mayor of Saint Malo, and the Duc de Noailles. A grand banquet was given in the evening, the whole town was illuminated, and fireworks were let off for the entertainment of the crowd. From all accounts the fête was well organized and satisfactory. The journals of Paris sent up reporters, a bit of enterprise that is worthy of note, and nearly all have letters in to-day's issue about Chateaubriand and his genius, giving details about the old Château of Combourg, in which he was born. The Comte de Chateaubriand, the present representative of the family, assisted at the ceremonies. In his discourse Paul Féval was highly eulogistic, but only a few passages have as yet been received by telegraph. Among other things he said:

Chateaubriand was grand, that is his secret, the secret which he fails to share with the men of his school; he was grand in intellect and grand in heart. The word grandeur best characterizes his life and works. He saw everything in a grand way; he thought grandly; he loved the sea and death because they have no limits. He expressed a desire to sleep beside the sea, his friend. Among all the rocks which line the shore of the sea, he chose the illustrious rock where we are, because the instinct of the maternal rest never quit the Breton swan who sang far away from Brittany. Have you not just heard his song, sweet as the voice of a child in exile:

> Ma sœur, qu'ils ètaient beaux les jours
> De France!
> Mon pays sera mes amours,
> Toujours.

His *pays*—it is here. The town of St. Malo will have the right, indeed, to be almost *blasée* with the glory of her sons.

There is a great deal more of the sort, but I must confess that I fail to catch its beauties. There is a strong vein of sentimentalism running through it, but the images and allusions seem to me to be thrown in pell-mell, in the most incongruous fashion. Evidently it is not for Paul Féval to pronounce the eulogy of that stately genius called Chateaubriand, and one may look for something more appropriate from the Duc de Noailles.

THE MILITARY LAW.

With reference to the calling out of the reserves, some of the journals are beginning to discuss the Military law, and to timidly hint that the military system of Germany cannot be so easily imposed upon France. The *Journal de Paris* (Orleanist) says:

The calling out of the reserves is the first application of the new law to a class of citizens not the least burdened or least interesting of those owing military service. This call is for twenty-eight days for exercise and manœuvres, and they will have their utility and importance, without doubt, but they will not save the country, which is happily not in danger just now. And already, for this simple parade—or this simple exercise, if the expression is preferred—the State and the Communes, during the entire period, are obliged to come to the relief of the families of the men called out. What will it be, then, when the reserve and the Territorial Army is called out for an active campaign? Note the fact that the financial law just published presents a total of annual expenditure at a colossal and inconceivable figure—2,946,163,355 francs. If we are obliged, and we certainly shall be obliged, to provide for the families of the reserves during a war of six months or a year, where will the necessary resources come from? In France nothing is thought of the tax-payer; he is pitilessly fleeced, cut in pieces. Was it then so necessary to call out all of these day laborers up to forty years, who, after their term of service, will marry and reproduce themselves indefinitely, and become a charge upon the Treasury out of all proportion to the benefits derived from their services?

The estimates already made of the sums needed to support the families of the reserves during the twenty-eight days and pay the expenses that necessarily ensue, is seven and a half millions of francs. The Minister of War has just announced that the different Mayors are charged to give one franc a day to each wife, and fifty centimes extra for each child as long as the head of the family is away. But very few have responded to the appeal first made to allow the wages of the men called out to go on during their absence, for all but three or four large companies and corporations have declined so to do. The expense, therefore, falls entirely upon the Government.

GEN. FROSSARD.

The death of Gen. Frossard has created a profound impression among his friends, but perhaps he had fewer friends than a majority of the men of his time. He was one of those men who can be spoken of without seeming ridiculous as perfect gentlemen. He was one of the most respectable figures that appeared in the Tuileries during the reign of Napoleon III., yet, though occupying a very important position, he was about the least known of all the Generals that appeared at court. He was one of the most highly-cultured and most thoroughly-educated men that I ever had the honor of meeting. When a Colonel, Frossard was noted for his fine personal character, his gentlemanly manners, his studious habits, and for the manliness and dignity of his bearing. His personal characteristics greatly resembled those of Gen. Lee. Some years ago he appeared at court with his daughter, who then appeared in society for the first time, and everybody was struck by her intelligence, grace, and beauty. The Empress began to talk with her, and in a very few moments found herself charmed by the simple ways of this young girl, who showed evidences of a very high education. The Empress was so struck that she sent for the Emperor, who conversed for a long time with Mlle. Frossard. At length, after listening to the young lady's talk with his wife for some time in silence the Emperor asked in what institution she had gained her education. Mlle. Frossard replied that she had never been at any. "Then who was your tutor? I should like to have him for my son." To the Emperor's surprise the girl replied that her only tutor had been her own father, and all the instruction that she had ever had came from him. Napoleon said no more at the time, but sent to make inquiries, the officer finding Frossard engaged in reading Horace with his daughter. The next day he was selected as Governor for the Prince Imperial. When the war broke out he was put in charge of a division, and had bad luck from the start. The affair of Saarbruck gave him great distress, and he said at the time that it would not fail to be ridiculous, since the journals had made so much of a petty affair. He was blamed very much for the defeat of his division, and I fear that I blamed him also at the time; but it was only when the official reports of the Germans came to hand that we learned the truth. With one division Gen. Frossard had to contend against the entire Army of the Prince Royal of Prussia. He held his ground all day; but as no reinforcements came his force was routed, and the Germans poured in upon the flank of the French Army. I do not think that Gen. Frossard, was ever fully appreciated until after his deposition at the trial of Marshal Bazaine.

He was one of the best educated, most scientific, and valiant officers of the Army. Born in 1807, he entered the Polytechnic school at an early age, proving one of the best of his class, and then distinguished himself in the Algerian campaign. His fine manners soon attracted the attention of the Princes in command, and he was appointed an officer upon the staff of King Louis Philippe. He assisted in establishing order in 1848, and later at the siege of Rome, when his fine conduct was reported to the War Office. He was made Brigadier General in 1855, and Major General in 1858, taking an active part in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. In the latter he was in command of the engineers. It was in 1867, after having distinguished himself in several campaigns, that Gen. Frossard was named Governor of the young Prince. He was as modest as he was *savant* and *distingué*, and such men very rarely find their merits appreciated at their full value. Although naturally a Bonapartist, and a warm personal friend of the Imperial family, Gen. Frossard has taken no part in the direction of the Bonapartist party, and studiously avoided making any demonstrations.

LATE NEWS FROM EGYPT.

COL. LONG TO COMMAND ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA—MORE AMERICAN OFFICERS FOR THE KHEDIVE'S SERVICE REPORTING FOR DUTY.

Recent advices from the East give an explanation of the sudden, imperative order of the Khédive of Egypt recalling all officers on furlough and commanding them to report at Cairo, the headquarters of the Army, by Sept. 15. Col. Long, of the Khédive's staff, was in Paris at the time, having just returned from Plombière, in the Vosges Mountains, where he had been endeavoring to recruit his health, which was greatly impaired in his former expedition to Central Africa, and was on the eve of embarking for a short visit to his relatives and friends here when the unwelcome summons reached him. In a letter to his brother in this City he speaks sadly of his endeavors to get an extension of his furlough by telegraphing to the Minister of War, and also to the commanding General, receiving from the former the still imperative mandate, "Be back by the 15th of September," and from the latter the following letter, breathing the true impulse of a tender-hearted, but noble soldier:

CAIRO, Aug. 15, 1875.

MY DEAR COLONEL: Agreeable to your request I telegraphed you yesterday. It was hard for me to cut off your hopes, but the day (September the 15th) had been clearly designated as the day you must be back, and you are too much of a soldier to ask (?) why the Sovereign names a day. The great consolation is that one must be of some use and importance in the world, when it is worth while to shorten his leave. Make such clothing preparations in Europe as you may want for a year or probably a year and a half's work in Central Africa. You may have ten days or so here, (Cairo,) according to present appearances, for such preparations; as you can make for the expedition. Winchester rifles have been ordered for your party, and your outfit, as far the Government is concerned, will be worthy of you and your work. Three of the new officers have already arrived, all sound and good men, I think, and two more are on the way, whom you will probably meet in Paris. Truly your friend, STONE.

Col. Long necessarily resigns himself to the imperial decree of his sovereign, and though somewhat despondent at not seeing his relatives and friends for nearly six years he bids them good cheer and promises to see them, if nothing serious befalls him, a year or so hence. He says that "I am quite restored to health, though suffering somewhat with an opthalmic affection. I have a constitution that seems proof against the African climate, and have not the slightest fear but that I shall return in good health. I go under more favorable auspices than in the former expedition—doctors, tents, &c., everything to make African life as agreeable as possible, and with a more republican feeling, being my own commissary and my own master. I may not have so great results to achieve as in my former expedition, yet I may add a great country and still greater commercial advantages to Egypt, besides, when I return I may get a leave of absence for probably a year, which will add greatly to the pleasure of an extended trip homeward."

It was the intention of Col. Long, when he arrived in this country, to publish, with illustrations, the notes and journal of his exploits in Central Africa and his researches up the Nile. But, as his extended and copious notes were written in French, he wished the publication to be under his personal supervision, and concluded that he might add still more of interest to the volume by blending with it the records of the expedition in which he is about to engage. Judging from the éclat with which he was received in the several lectures made by him before the Geographical Society in Paris, and the favorable comments of the press thereupon, we bespeak for him success in his work, and hope that the present field which he is about to traverse may yield as great fruits in ethnology and geographical science as the former.

NAVIGATION OF THE DELAWARE.

THE WORK OF REMOVING THE OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE RIVER—THE COMMISSION GOING OVER THE ROUTE—THE WORK TO BE BEGUN AT SIM'S CLIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 19, 1875.

The commission appointed by Gov. Tilden, under an act of the Legislature of last Winter appropriating $15,000 to improve the navigation of the Delaware River, consisting of Messrs. L. W. Tewilliger, Chairman; Grinnell Burt, and U. S. Tyler, held a meeting at Middletown, N. Y., Monday, the 13th inst. Several meetings had been held previously, but no business of importance had been transacted, owing to the fact that it was almost impossible for them to get together. At this meeting it was resolved to employ a practical engineer and make a tour of inspection from the head of navigation at Whirling Eddy, on the East Branch, in Delaware County, to this place, where their labors would end. Several experienced steersmen were also invited to accompany the expedition, in order to get their views in regard to the most dangerous points. The object of doing this is to examine the various points that need improving, and investigate the probable cost of removing the obstructions. A large flat-boat was constructed and carried to Whirling Eddy, and Thursday the party, consisting of Commissioner Terwilliger and Tyler, the engineer, Mr. Cauldwell, of Newburg, and several others, started on the tour of inspection. Their voyage will occupy about ten days, during which a thorough inspection will take place. Part of the work will probably be done by contract, in which case specifications will be furnished of the different sections, and the contract will be given to the lowest bidder.

The work will be commenced at Sim's Clip, near this village. This is one of the most dangerous places on the river. Sim's Clip is a reef of rocks running out from the Pennsylvania shore, opposite this village, directly across the channel, and at low water is visible, almost forming a dam. Sand, stones, and rocks have been washed over it for ages and deposited below it, until now the mass extends almost an eighth of a mile down the river, where it ends in a deep eddy. This eddy is constantly being encroached upon, and in the last few years a great change has been wrought by the terrible force exerted by the rushing river. It was at this point that the great ice-gorge of last Winter was formed. Numerous rafts have been stranded there this year, and at the present time one is lying there that became fastened during the last freshet. By removing the reef of rocks it is thought that the river will force a deep channel through the loose matter below it. A wing dam running from the New-York shore would have the effect of deepening the water on the bar, but the Commissioners have not favored that idea, as such a structure would continually be in need of repairs. Work will probably be commenced on the reef this Fall.

THE WESTERVELT CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The jury in the Westervelt case, which went out last evening, remain out at 11 o'clock to-night. There is considerable discussion as to their verdict. The general opinion is that they will not agree.

MARINE CRIMINALITY.

AN AMERICAN PLIMSOLL WANTED.

WHAT THE RECENT LAKE DISASTERS SUGGEST — AN AMOUNT OF WORTHLESS CRAFT ON THE LAKES—THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION — WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE "FRENCH FUND."

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1875.

Who is to become the American Plimsoll? What man of all the throng who protest so loudly that they have the best interests of the American citizen at heart is going to find courage enough to make a determined stand and insist that maritime wrongs be righted. The man who succeeds in doing this, so far at least as the inland seas are concerned, will receive the everlasting gratitude of a highly outraged class.

You know all about the storm of a few days ago—of its terrible fury and the destruction which followed; of the loss of two propellers and thirty-four lives. The telegraph has already told the terrors of that night. The shock of the accidents now gives way to a calmer consideration of the causes. It is pretty nearly the same story that is repeated with the advent of each recurring Fall. When the winds come and the storms rage there come the dismal reports of the foundering of this or that steamer, of such and such schooners, or of numberless smaller craft. As, upon the lakes, the end of navigation approaches, generally from one to half a dozen vessels are destroyed, and with them many human lives. Old lake experts, who have sailed these waters for years, and who know the ins and outs of official as well as nautical life, express no surprise that these accidents occur; the only feeling of wonder is that the calamities are comparatively so few—that the vessels hold together at all. They say to any one who may take the trouble to inquire that these wrecks are but the inevitable culling of unseaworthy ships which have been navigated for years.

NUMBER AND GRADES OF LAKE VESSELS.

The register of lake vessels for 1875 shows the following numbers and grades: A1, 190; A1—, 42; A2, 339; A2—, 63; B1, 316; B1—, 116; B 2, 348; C1, 102. There are registered a total of 1,527 vessels of all descriptions, of which only ten—three barges and seven schooners—are rated as unseaworthy. It will be seen by this statement that while a great portion of the lake vessels was represented to be in fair condition, there are plenty of worthless craft in the water waiting only for another such blow as occurred on last Thursday night to send them to the bottom. That more were not lost then is owing chiefly, no doubt, to the fact that the majority of the crazy tubs were either land-locked at some point or safely ensconced in the various harbors. It is a fact that vessels thoroughly rotten, and which should never be allowed to leave port, are loaded down, crews are induced to go on board, and the vessel and cargo heavily insured. If she goes to the bottom—as she is almost certain to do, provided she meets with anything like rough weather—the owner pockets his insurance and thinks nothing of the brave men who went down, the victims of his avarice. Some of the insurance companies in the years past endeavored to guard against this by taking no risks which were not safely guarded, but inspections soon grew slack, through competition, and the underwriters had to disband. In 1873 they formed again and are still in operation, but there is nothing like security in their operations. Inspections of vessels are made at the beginning of the season, but it is a comparatively easy thing for an owner to secure the necessary certificates whether his craft be safe or not. It is a tradition among lake men who have become familiar with the inside workings of the system that national inspectors are not above approach, and the statement would appear to be borne out by the unsafe condition of many of the vessels. Not only are they suffered to overload, but they are in the main unprovided with adequate means of escape in case a disaster overtakes them.

In 1868 the record of losses on the lakes showed a list of 7 steamers, 9 propellers, 7 tugs, 82 sailing vessels, and 8 barges—113 vessels, valued at $2,423,500. There was also a loss of 380 people. The list of 1871 was more than double that of 1868, the terrific storms at the close of the season sweeping nearly everything before them. Last year the loss was comparatively small, and yet more than $3,600,000 worth of property was destroyed and hundreds of lives lost. What proportion of these immense losses is due to the actual fury of the elements, against which it was impossible to guard, and what part to the recklessness arising from insurance on rotten ships it is of course hard to determine; but there can be no doubt that the latter is responsible for the greater share.

The loss of the Equinox and the Mendota during the gale of last week brings up in vivid colors the criminality attending the sailing of ships upon the great lakes. They are not the only unsafe, rotten hulks which are kept continually in service to satisfy the inordinate greed of owners. There are other steam craft, carrying other crews, and inviting other passengers, which will some day drop into the abyss of water and carry freight and lives to the bottom.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS.

From present indications it would appear that there is a prospect of an early solution of the vexed Custom-house imbroglio which has disturbed official circles at least for several months past. So many and so conflicting were the rumors which were set afloat regarding the careless manner in which the building had been begun and carried on that, as is already well known, work was suspended and an investigation ordered. An investigation is a thing easily ordered, but its result is never sure to please anybody. The outcome of the examinations regarding this structure—which is one of the most important of its kind in the country—was a series of charges and counter-charges, allegations of fraud, incompetency, &c., and in the end the Superintendent, store contractors, supervising architect, workmen, and, in fact, everybody connected with it, were at loggerheads and engaged in a lively warfare of personal abuse. The reports of the architect experts pleased nobody; the funding of the local board gave no satisfaction. Work was delayed, and the great structure, which had only risen to the table of the second story, was boarded up and allowed to stand, while the workmen were discharged, the Superintendent dismissed, and a new one appointed who was expected to untangle the difficulty and go on with the job. But in the course of official uncertainties this Superintendent was removed, having accomplished nothing in particular, and another Government commission appointed. They have been actively at work for the past two weeks probing the ground, subjecting the stone to very great pressure to test its enduring qualities, and making such other examinations to prove the truth or falsity of the charge regarding the manner in which the work had been performed. This commission have concluded their labors and returned East, where, in Philadelphia, they will, on the 22d instant, make up their report. They have taken a vast amount of testimony, and have had under investigation all the witnesses they could find who would be likely to throw any light upon the subject in hand. They have thoroughly examined the stone, completed three tests instituted to determine the carrying capacity of the soil, and subjected the structure to a careful inspection. No two of the witnesses appear to agree as to the nature of the soil strata, and further borings will be carried on to definitely ascertain this point. It may be remarked that the walls were submitted to tests of thirty tons to the square foot without producing any unfavorable results. From what could be gathered from the commission, it is altogether probable that they will recommend the completion of the building, with such alterations as will remedy its existing defects. This, of course, will be satisfactory to the people of Chicago, who had begun to fear that a delay of years might result from the charges set afloat. The building is sadly needed, as the United States officers have no suitable quarters. The expression of the leading people of the city is for a resumption of labor just as soon as the reports of the investigation can be made. As it now stands but little can be done this season, even if the decision is made in favor of recommencing operations.

THAT FRENCH FUND.

Hon. E. D. Morgan has in trust a sum of money exceeding $30,000, which, by right, belongs to the City of Chicago, or, at least, if not to the city municipally to one of its institutions of a very important character. Just after the great fire of 1871—and it would seem that everything dates from that period—a large number of French artists, sympathizing with their unfortunate brethren of the palette and pencil in this city, donated a number of works of art to be sold and the proceeds turned over to them. When the offer of the money was made to the Relief and Aid Society, so generous had the financial outpourings of the world already been for the object of charity for the fire sufferers, as a class, that it was not found necessary to accept this donation for the object specified. Mr. Morgan, as Chairman of the committee which handled this fund, retains the money in trust, the French artists refusing to take back the same, and signifying their desire that it be given to the Art Academy in this city. Since that time this French fund has been a bone of contention to the French societies and the Academy of Design of Chicago. The latter is an organization which has had severe struggles for maintenance, and which includes in its membership some of the leading artists of the West. They naturally feel that the money should be given to it, and in this they are indorsed by the greater portion of the city. On the other hand, "La Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance de l'Illinois," the leading French charitable organization of the city, contends that the fund should be turned over to them for the aid of indigent people. To this end they petitioned the City Council at its last meeting on Monday to pass a resolution. The city only can receive the money, and the society asks it to do so for the purpose above named. This money is now in the banking-house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York City, and will be a material benefit to the organization which secures it. Coming from the source it did, it seems that, above all others, the artists of Chicago should reserve it for the advancement of art interests in the West.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The political field in Chicago is more broken than an ice floe after a prolonged thaw. There seems to be no head to anything, except the Republican organization, and even that is in a quandary as to the best plan to be pursued in the ensuing election, which embraces county and city officers. At a meeting of the Central Committee a night or two since, the discussion of members elicited the fact that a straight ticket would be placed in the field. Candidates have not been much talked up, although it is pretty well understood that Colvin, present Mayor, desires renomination on the Republican ticket. The Democracy is divided into three factions, called the Cosmopolitans, the Jeffersonians, and the Opposition. The first two are ostensibly club organizations, yet unite a large share of the "rock-rooted," "mountain-buttressed," simon-pure, out-and-out, Democrats—that is, the rag-tag and bobtail elements, while the Opposition embraces what may be considered the more representative members of this political organization. With them it is to be, undoubtedly, a triangular fight for spoils, each willing to sacrifice the other so long as it gains the official end it strives for. An effort last night to coalesce the Jeffersonians and Opposition wings signally failed, and the meeting degenerated into a regular caucus squabble, in which the unadulterated evidence of Bourbon teachings was manifested.

GENERAL NOTES.

The industrial exposition this year, in this city, is a fine aggregation of mechanical skill and the industries of the country. The art display is noted for the completeness and the superiority of the works, which represent the leading painters of America. New-York City is well represented.

The National Association of Lumbermen concluded their sessions to-day. They have transacted considerable business of interest to the lumber trade of the country, and advanced any amount of theories for the over-supply of pine boards, and also for the future regulation of prices.

The result of the Episcopal Convention is already known. It might be said that while the election of Rev. Dr. McLaren, of Cleveland, was a surprise, in a measure, to church people here, the result is well received and pretty generally acquiesced in, as he is felt to be a man of strong parts and acceptable church views. It is a remarkable event, however, and shows the tendency of the church to the selection of men to fill its highest office who have been taken in from other folds. Three years ago Dr. McLaren was ordained a priest, and to-day he is a Bishop-elect. His Presbyterian training may make him the more emphatic in his Episcopalian teachings. He has been an editor, a missionary, a parson on a small salary in an obscure town in Illinois, and now blazes forth the choice of the great Episcopal diocese of Illinois as its chosen head. The testimonials to this gentleman from the clergy of the convention were frank and fervent. He will assuredly step into a pleasant home should the Church at large ratify his election.

DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.

GOV. ALLEN, OF OHIO, EXPRESSES HIMSELF ON THE SUBJECT OF THIEVES AND OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Gov. William Allen and Gen. Samuel F. Cary, the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, are still actively canvassing their State, and judging from the reports of the newspapers are as popular as any speakers now appealing to that party. Gov. Allen spoke at Ashland on the 15th inst., his speech being addressed especially to the farmers, and it is lamentable that they should listen calmly to and even applaud the sentiments he uttered. For example, he denounced the Republican Party in general, and the office-holders in particular, in this wild and demagogic way:

"You pay taxes. You pay them to the State Government and to the Federal Government, and how much do you suppose you pay the Federal Government? There are, I apprehend, 3,000,000 of people in the State of Ohio. And how much taxes do you pay every year to this thing called the Federal Government? We have got in the habit of talking so much about millions that we have actually lost sight of the meaning of the word 'millions.' In the old times when we had ten, twenty, a hundred, a thousand, ten thousand, those words meant something. We understood them. But now they run up into the millions; and, my God, a man cannot easily imagine what a big pile of money that is. You pay this thing called the Government of the United States every year 30,000,000 of money. You pay a part of this in what is called direct taxes, and you pay the other half in what is called indirect taxes. Now this indirect taxation is a thing that oppresses you most, and is felt by you least. There is not a man of you that has a shirt or a hat or a pair of boots who did not, when he bought those articles, pay a tax to the Federal Government of the United States. It was called price. The merchant called it price. This thing is worth so many dollars, he says. That is the price of it. If you had inquired of the merchant how came the price so high he would have told you that they had to pay for the privilege of bringing it out here so many dollars and so many cents, and he nicknamed that a price and stuck it on to the farmer. That is called an indirect tax. It ought to be called a midnight tax, a burglarious tax, [laughter,] a tax paid by the people without their knowing it. Now, if we had nothing to do but to pay necessary taxes we could get along very well. No difficulty about that. Our necessary taxes paid to the Federal Government would be probably—supposing the Federal Government to be in Democratic hands, [laughter]—instead of thirty millions, about three or four millions. But there is a use for taxes besides carrying on the Government of the country. There is a growing use for taxes because there is a growing propensity among the public officers to steal the public money, and you must have more taxes for that. The war is long over. Why are not the taxes of the Federal Government reduced down to about seventy-five millions, instead of being three times that amount? Why? Because it is a convenient thing for the eighth regiments of office-holders, counting each regiment at 1,000 strong, and making an army of 80,000 office-holders, it is a convenience for these gentry to have a little surplus money in the Treasury. They raise their salaries with it. Besides that, there is about one-third of the money that never gets into the Treasury. They steal it on the way. I wonder how many of those fellows that are defaulters are in the Ohio Penitentiary or any other penitentiary. I think I will have an inquiry made of that sort. That they have been stealing at a woful rate all over the Union is an admitted fact. Why, they have an investigation going on at Washington all the time of some new, fresh gang of thieves that has just been detected. They don't deny it. Stealing has become a regular, organized branch of business. It is not incorporated yet—[laughter]—but it has formed itself into rings. You don't know anything about those rings except that occasionally you see them noticed in the newspapers. But I will tell you what you do know. You know that if one private man steals the property of another he is indicted and sent to the Penitentiary. You all know that. But when a public officer, who ought to be doubly armed against the temptations of public plunder, when he, with an enormous salary, devotes his whole time to find out how much more he can get out of the public treasury than he is entitled to—when that is the case, when he steals, when he shamelessly and notoriously steals before the eyes of the whole world, it is called—what? stealing? Not a bit of it. It is called a defalcation. That is one of the means of throwing sand in the eyes of the people. If they would call it by its true name the people would understand the whole of it. They would punish the fellow. But it is 'defalcation.' Now, our Ohio Penitentiary has more than 1,200 men in it, and probably fully one-half are there for petty crimes, but all that they steal put together would not amount to the official stealing of a single rogue in Washington City in one night."

EX-SENATOR BEN. WADE.

HIS VIEWS OF REBELS AND INFLATIONISTS, WITH A BRIEF ALLUSION TO ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

Upon introducing Gov. Hayes to the Republican meeting at Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio, the other day, Mr. Wade made a short speech, which the Cleveland *Herald* reports as follows:

"The object of this meeting is to hear our late Governor and prospective Governor upon the political issues. I regard the approaching election as one of the most important we have had. I know that this is a common remark when an election is pending, and yet I make it for a sufficient reason. I have surveyed the whole field in the light of history, and I have had ample time of late for such a survey and such a study, and I have come to this conclusion. One thing will satisfy you that it is important. Last year the contest was decided against the old Republican Party. What is the result? In the Southern States eighty Confederate officers are returned to Congress. That is a power that will control that party. Now, there may be some men that will believe that men who embarked all that they had—life, fortune, everything—to break up your Government, and to establish a new one whose corner-stone should be slavery, will give up that purpose so easily. One fact is apparent; these men were elected because they did all they could to overturn the Federal Government. Did you, citizens of Ashtabula County, believe when you were helping to carry on the war, when you were striving every nerve to clothe and feed and arm the Union army, did you believe that the very men you were fighting would to-day be returned to sit in the councils of the nation? What guarantee have you that they have abandoned their old purposes? You will notice that not a man of them but is a most violent advocate of inflation of the currency. Why, I have it explained in a long letter I received yesterday from a man well up in affairs in that section. It is that all are inflationists, because they want to make the currency valueless, and then they are ready for another war. If they had had the same credit during the war that we had, do you suppose we could have beaten them? A war cannot be carried on without credit, and our superior credit enabled us to beat them. They see now the rock on which they split, and are anxious to bring us where they stood with this Confederate currency.

Now, I know that some people think that it is in the power of the Government to make good times. The Government can no more do it than I can make a crop of corn. There are people who think that the Government can create something out of nothing. Only God Almighty can do that, if He can. They are for an illimitable expansion of the currency. When we provided the greenbacks, we put a limit beyond which they should not be issued, and that limit kept for its value. Break over that limit, and it goes down. I am not going to argue this question, because it would be unfair to the gentlemen whom you have come to hear.

There is another important consideration. I have always noticed the Democratic Party in the North, and they were always governed by an extraneous power. In the good old slave times they no more dared to resist the mandate of the Southern power than they dare now resist the mandate of the Pope of Rome. They knew that right back of them there was a power, if they refused to submit to it, that would destroy them, and that was an element that would have made the Government as despotic as the Government of Algiers. Now comes up the same party, under the dictation of the Pope of Rome, who issues his orders through his Cardinals, and his Bishops, and his priests, and his orders are just as important as his subordinates'. I don't think the party like this position, but they are in an unfortunate condition. They know that if a Democrat were disposed to resist, he sees right there one-third of his party are adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, and ready to destroy them. We've got treason and slavery and the Pope and the Devil to fight. We've been successful so far. Is old Ashtabula to bow to them now? I don't believe it. I should go to my grave ashamed of you.

I know that nowadays we hear public men maligned on every hand. Now I say that these sweeping charges of rascality against the public men of the Republican Party in Washington are not true. I have been there in Washington some time, and I don't know as they ever accused me of stealing anything, and I say these charges are not true. I do not deny that the Republican Party has rascals in it, as well as other parties, but these charges are made for political effect. The Republican Party has done more to make the Republic permanent than any other party. Now it presents to you a nominee for Governor. When that patriotic convention met in Columbus they considered well this subject of who ought to be our candidate. They selected a man whom all know, and who had been tried by fire; who took a commission in the Union army when the country was in danger. I say—for I was in a position to know, being Chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War—that no wiser, better, or more patriotic man was in your army. Afterward, when wise counsels were wanted, when grave questions of reconstruction were to be considered and acted upon, they sent him to help shape legislation. Did anybody accuse him of anything wrong ['No!' Great cheering] when for four years you gave him the high office of Governor of your State? And we all know how well he filled that high position. Again this year your convention sought a candidate. You wanted a pure man. You didn't want anybody that was mixed up with Credit Mobilier, or a salary-grabber. That convention of noble souls that represented you at Columbus applied to this man, and he, enjoying the comforts of home, did not want to leave private life, and they took him and compelled him to become their standard-bearer. Are you going to desert him? I know you are not, but will you work to secure his election? You are not going to desert him. How is it with your neighbor at home? You should see your neighbor and remind him of all the good this party has done the nation; tell him all is in danger, and see that Ashtabula County votes right. Now, gentlemen, I introduce to you Gen. R. B. Hayes, who, if you half do your duty, is to be our next Governor."

THE FAST MAIL TRAINS.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL'S COMPLIMENTS TO MESSRS. SCOTT AND VANDERBILT.

Postmaster General Jewell has sent the following telegrams:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1875.

Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia, Penn.:

Please accept the thanks of the department for the rapid dispatch of our mails which was inaugurated on your lines on the 16th inst. No other country, except Russia, can run postal cars two or three thousand miles, or half those distances, at a stretch, without running off the edge. Considering the magnitude of our territory, I believe our dispatch of mails is now unequaled.

(Signed,) MARSHALL JEWELL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1875.

William H. Vanderbilt, New-York, N. Y.:

Please accept the thanks of the Post Office Department of the United States for the facilities you have given it this week. The accuracy, system, and speed with which you are now transferring our mails are, I think, unequaled anywhere in the world, and I believe marks an epoch in our progress. I can already perceive and appreciate the advantages of this rapid transportation by responses from our officials and the public, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi.

(Signed,) MARSHALL JEWELL.

A COINCIDENCE.

The Utica *Herald* says that, just seventeen years ago Thursday, the day of the starting of the first Fast Mail train from New-York for Chicago, on the same day of the month and same day of the week, John Butterfield, of Utica, started the first overland mail coach across the plains for California. That was quite an enterprise at that time, and it excited just as much interest as the new order of things. John Butterfield, Jr., of Utica, drove the flying four-in-hand attached to the coach, but he admits that they hardly equaled the time made by Rube Allen going west on Thursday.

GENET AND TOM FIELDS.

The *Saratogian* of Saturday says: "Harry Genet and Tom Fields, the Tammany Ring thieves, are at present residing at Montreal, Canada. Their whereabouts was discovered by a Saratogian who yesterday returned from that city. They are living under cover in an obscure section of the city, and it is affirmed that even with the assistance of the necessary extradition papers it would be quite an undertaking to detect and apprehend them. The clue was obtained near Montreal through a friend of theirs, a resident of that city, who, unfortunately for them, 'gave them away' while under the influence of liquor. A Saratoga detective, to whom the Saratogian immediately communicated the facts on his arrival home, telegraphed yesterday to Commissioner Matsell, of the New-York Police Department, but from some unaccountable reason failed to receive a reply. He afterward telegraphed District Attorney Benjamin K. Phelps, of that City, and received a prompt answer. Considering the geographical location of Montreal, Genet and Fields could, upon learning that they were being shadowed, easily again effect their escape."

THE EXCISE LAW VIOLATED.

Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, made a raid last evening on the liquor-dealers doing business, and arrested ten of them for violating the Excise law in disposing of liquor and beer on Sunday. The prisoners are as follows: John J. O'Donnell, of No. 74 East Houston street; William Miner, of No. 353 Broome street; Henry Lampe, of No. 358 Broome street; Peter Apt, of No. 405 Broome street; Henry Viemeyer, of No. 281 Mulberry street; Jacob Edgar, bar-ender at the "International Garden," No. 104 Bowery; Ernest Regelmann, proprietor of "Dramatic Hall," No. 46 East Houston street; Patrick O'Reilly, of No. 46 Prince street; Lawrence B. Lynch, proprietor of "House of Lords," No. 19 East Houston street, and Matthew Grace, of No. 21 East Houston street. The prisoners were locked up at the Mulberry Street Police Station.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Last evening a quarrel occurred between Thomas Masterson and Daniel Kinney, both of whom are residents of the tenement-house No. 427 First avenue, and during the fight which ensued Kinney stabbed Masterson in the eye with a pocket-knife, inflicting a serious wound. Masterson was taken to Bellevue Hospital and Kinney was arrested.

THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY

Having been erroneously mentioned as contesting the claim of Mrs. Caroline Owen under a policy issued on the life of A. J. Owen, submit the following copy of receipt. The claim was paid when due:

$9,647 83. NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1875.

Received of R. M. Johnson, Manager of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., Ninety-six Hundred Forty-seven Dollars Eighty-three Cents, being the principal sum insured on the life of Adoniram J. Owen, after deducting Three Hundred and Fifty-two Dollars Seventeen Cents, being balance of the year's premium unpaid. Full payment is hereby acknowledged of all claims against said company by reason of the death of the said Adoniram J. Owen on the eighth day of March, 1875.

(Signed)

Witness, CAROLINE OWEN.

W. W. LAUGHTON.

—*Travelers' Record.*

Give attention at once to anything symptomatic of Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, or any Bowel Complaint, by using promptly DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, and you will avoid much suffering and no little danger. The reputation of this medicine has been established by its merit, and it is now everywhere recognized as a standard curative.—*Advertisement.*

A THOUGHTFUL JUDGMENT is generally exercised by ruptured men in selecting trusses. Metal trusses are not used. The ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY'S new instrument, No. 683 Broadway, comfortably holds and soon cures worst ruptures.—*Advertisement.*

Gordon's Food for Horses and Cattle.

Economy, vigor, speed, endurance, glossy coat, and perfect digestion secured by using this food.—*Advertisement.*

The RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS, No. 25 East 4th st., between Broadway and Bowery, are unequaled as a remedy in colds and rheumatism.—*Advertisement.*

Magic of the Mouth.

Odoriferous SOZODONT renders the mouth enchanting, composed of rare, antiseptic herbs, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, a delicious flower-like aroma to the breath, and preserves intact, from youth to age, the teeth.

It is Perfectly Astonishing that so Many people will allow themselves to be robbed when HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM, No. 571 Broadway, gives instant notice if window or door is open, and saves scores of houses and stores from burglars.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.

Established 1815. No branch offices.

Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Dyspepsia, Debility, and Female Weaknesses are cured by taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

BATES—WARREN.—On Thursday, Sept. 16, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, Baugall, Dutchess County, N. Y., by Rev. G. H. Gregory, of this City, XYRIS T. BATES, M. D., of New-Lebanon, to EMILY A., only daughter of Andrew Warren, Esq.

CHURCH—VAN WYCK.—At Trinity Chapel, Sept. 16, by Rev. R. Heber Newton, BENJ. S. CHURCH, of New-York, to MARY VAN WYCK, of Washington, D. C.

FROST—BOTTSFORD.—In Detroit, Mich., on Thursday, Sept. 16, by Right Rev. Samuel A. McCoskry, Bishop of Michigan, ROBERT B. FROST, of Montclair, N. J., to Miss MINA W. BOTTSFORD, of Detroit. No cards.

DIED.

BARRY.—At Boston, Sept. 11, in the 56th year of his age, SHELTON BARRY, son of the late Rev. E. D. Barry, D. D.

CROWELL.—At Rahway, N. J., Sept. 17, JOSEPH H. CROWELL.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his father's residence, on Monday, 20th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

DE PEYSTER.—At Hudson, Sept. 10, suddenly, of membraneous croup, JAMES, only child of Beekman and Annie G. de Peyster, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DICKERSON.—On Sunday, 19th inst., MERRILL C., son of George A. and Nellie C. Dickerson, aged 6 days.

HAGGERTY.—At Geneva, Switzerland, on Monday, Aug. 30, 1875, OGDEN HAGGERTY, aged 66 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 26 Bond st., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Green-Wood.

KLUPFEL.—At Hoboken, N. J., Friday, Sept. 17, in confinement, of scarlet fever, ANNA ELIZABETH, wife of Carl Klupfel, and daughter of Dr. Bernhard Pauli, of Bremen, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 310 Garden st., Hoboken, on Monday, 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

LINK.—On Friday, Sept. 17, of pneumonia, GOTTLIEB LINK, native of Würtenberg, Germania, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, George Henken, Jr., No. 223 East 13th st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

LEDERER.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 18, 1875, of inflammation of the brain, MADELINE, only child of Samuel M. and Alice Lederer, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 3 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 108 East 58th st., on Monday, Sept. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RICHARDS.—On Saturday, Sept. 18, ELZAY P. RICHARDS, in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Excelsior Lodge No. 195, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Sept. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his mother's residence, No. 33 Perry st.

☞ The members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M., are requested to assemble at their rooms on Monday, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Elzay P. Richards. O. W. BUCKINGHAM, M.

SKIDMORE.—On Sunday, 19th inst., ZENAS SKIDMORE, a veteran of the War of 1812-14, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son, Edward M. Skidmore, No. 259 Madison st., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of CUTTING TEETH? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will REGULATE THE BOWELS, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates" conveyancing, and City and country collection.

THE PROCESS BY WHICH MILK OF MAGNESIA is prepared enhances the medicinal virtues of the Magnesia as an aperient, tonic, and antacid for children.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.—HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours, 8 to 3.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY IN A DAY OR TWO,

CENTENNIAL SKY-ROCKETS.

By Rev. TITUS JOSLIN.

H. S. GOODSPEED & CO.,
No. 14 Barclay st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, inst., at 8 o'clock, at Republican Hall, in 33d st., near Broadway. By order JOEL W. MASON, President.

GEORGE W. LYON, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM HERRING, }

The Executive Committee will meet at the same place on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE BLISS, Chairman.

GEORGE W. LYON, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN OLD ESTABlished livery stable doing a good business: will sell cheap for cash, or will exchange for a small farm near New-York City. Inquire at the stable, No. 539 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE STABLES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Four and six stalls; rooms for coachman; first-class location; possession immediately. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

STABLES TO RENT.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLES TO LET BY HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AT NOS. 105 AND 107 WEST 49TH ST., a few horses can be boarded; good stabling; pauic prices. G. HETTRICK, Proprietor.

TO BE SOLD IN CONSEQUENCE OF OWNER going to Europe, a coupé in perfect order, with pole and shafts. To be seen at No. 522 West 22d st.

A SECOND-HAND WAGONETTE WANTED. Address W. J., naming price, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY OF CULTURE DESIRES TO travel as companion to an invalid lady or gentleman, or would fill the same position in the City; unexceptionable references given and required; remuneration no object. Address L. R. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, where families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable, civil servants, male and female, good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, 138 6th av.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY WISHES to get a position in a refined family where her services part of the time would be equivalent to board. Address L. A., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6TH av., between 32d and 33d sts., a number of the best colored cooks, waiter men, coachmen, &c., will be supplied at the shortest notice.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st.—Competent and reliable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

COPYIST.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS COPYIST. Address for two days, Copyist, No. 48 Greenwich av.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY A POSITION as companion; willing to make herself useful in any capacity; salary secondary consideration. Address RUSSELL, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW would go out by the day to wash and iron, or house-cleaning. Call at No. 450 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse.—By a highly respectable German person, who is an excellent seamstress, to sew and do chamber-work; does not object to the care of one or two growing children; is experienced and thorough in all duties, and has good recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a trustworthy German girl; understands her duties thoroughly; a good hand sewer; neat, obliging, and pleasant tempered; has excellent reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman who understands her duties in every branch; is neat and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass-ware, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; thoroughly understands the business; no objections to attending to children. Apply at No. 103 West 42d st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid or waitress, in a small private family; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 178 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best reference from last and former places. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 161 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; the care of silver perfectly; best City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 26 East 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL, with City reference, as waitress; is obliging, quick in her movements, and wears print dresses; two years in last place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl; good references; speaks English; aged twenty; is smart, neat, and willing; will assist in the washing; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 256 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid or waitress, or would do plain sewing; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 218 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-WORK.—BY A NEAT, SMART young girl; German; to do chamber-work and waiting or sewing; best of City reference will be given. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 161 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference. Address No. 222 West 27th st., Room No. 13.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid, or chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 10 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as chamber-maid; fine washing; three and a half years' reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, neat young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; two years' best of City reference from last lady. Can be seen at No. 161 East 28th st., Intelligence Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl as chamber-maid and writress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 135 India st., Greenpoint.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is willing and obliging and has best references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant woman, to do chamber-work and sewing; good reference. Call at No. 625 9th av.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman who is an excellent family cook; would like a place in City or country; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, preserves, pastry, &c.; also bread and biscuit, and will assist with the washing if required; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS, both with best City reference; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; are moderate in wages, and will endeavor to please their employer; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, highly respectable and well recommended, as a good family cook; meats, game, fish, &c.; makes nice soups; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; willing and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A1 family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; also good bread and biscuit, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN; excellent meat or pastry cook, or will do both and make herself generally useful; assist in washing if wanted; City or country; can do all the different branches of house-work; good testimonials. Apply at 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good soups, roasts, desserts, preserves, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—BY A RELIABLE young woman who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c., in best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook; makes jellies, creams, preserves, &c.; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—TWO REspectable young girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; understand their business thoroughly; good City reference from last employer. Apply to-day (Monday) after 9 A. M. at No. 161 West 27th st.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD COLored women; good washers and ironers and cooks, &c., for the country or City; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GERMAN girls for City and country; used to all kinds of house-work, cooking, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, ENGLISH PROTestant, as cook or laundress; can fill either situation in a creditable manner, and has City references for seven years; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY COMPETENT SCOTCH cook and laundress; is quick, strong, and can work for a good-sized family; understands milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all branches; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTESTant as professional cook; has many years' experience in first-class families in New-York and Washington; has the highest testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman, as plain cook, washer, and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place; is an excellent house-keeper. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 East 23d st., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a private family; understands meats, soups, jellies, bread, pastry; best City reference from last places. Call at No. 256 7th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN AS first-class cook, public or private; highest references. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A TIDY, COMpetent, industrious girl as cook and laundress; City or country; good references. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, FAITHFUL WOMAN WHO will study the interest of her employer; has very good reference; will take moderate wages. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPETENT cook in a private family; understands meats and soups; excellent pastry cook; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 161 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN AN AMERIcan family; best of references can be given. Call at No. 4 West 38th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS COOK, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH GIRL AS cook in a private family; understands cooking thoroughly and bakes excellent bread, cakes, and biscuits; is willing and has best of references. Apply at No. 450 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent dress-maker and seamstress by the day, week, or month; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing and furnish her own machine if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 42 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like a few more engagements by the day or week; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; City or country; best reference. Address A. B., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO FAMILIES; AN EXPERIenced dress-maker and milliner to go out by the day or week; children's toilets a specialty. Address, by letter, Mrs. Byron Miller, No. 97 Clinton place, 8th st., 5th and 6th avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—A PERMANENT PLACE IN A gentleman's family by a first-class dress-maker; speaks French; would go to the country or travel. Address M. M., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, CUT and fit perfectly, wants to go out by the day to families; can give reference from her customers. Address at No. 603 East 13th st., room No. 14.

DRESSMAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; would go out by the day or take home work; suits made at moderate prices and short notice; best City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO go out by the day, week, or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good references if required. Call at No. 924 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker work by the day or week. Address C. M., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY AND country can be found at the Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, Broadway, corner of 45th st. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. The ladies will meet every Saturday at 10 A. M. All are invited to co-operate. Classes for ladies in the cooking school on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Meals served in the dining-room or sent out. Ladies are invited to visit the cooking school and make themselves acquainted with the work and object of the Directory.

FAMILIES

returning from the country, as well as others wanting trustworthy Protestant or Catholic servants,

CAN BE SUITED

at CARPENTER'S old established first-class Agency, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, FULLY competent, as nursery governess, companion, housekeeper, or seamstress; is a proficient dressmaker; highest City reference. Address No. 160 West 11th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMan; was working housekeeper in a gentleman's family; is competent to take full charge of house and servants; understands all kinds of nice cooking; can be highly recommended. Address Mrs. Housekeeper A. K., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A NEAT ENGLISH woman as housekeeper for a private family, boarding-house, or hotel; is steady, careful, and reliable; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A useful couple, mother and daughter; is a competent cook and thorough good washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country; the daughter, about eighteen, is a good chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; have good references, and are at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, with very best reference, as general servant; is a good cook and laundress, and careful servant; was two years in last place, and hopes to do as well in her next; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl for general work; a good cook and laundress and willing to be useful; an able, obliging, and neat girl for a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN woman, wants to go out by the day to wash, iron, or house-clean. Apply at No. 460 6th av., one door below 28th st., up two flights stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 330 East 36th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French woman who is a thorough hair-dresser, also an excellent dress-maker; would like a place in City or country; cuts and fits, and makes all kinds of children's clothing; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR COMPANION.—BY A young Scotch girl, as lady's maid, or would wait on an elderly lady; good home more of an object than wages; five years' reference. Call for three days at No. 62 West 15th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROtestant young woman as lady's maid; speaks fluently French, German, and English; or will take the care of one or two children; good hair-dresser; good references. Apply at No. 115 West 41st st.

LADY'S MAID OR DRESS-MAKER.—BY A reliable person as lady's maid or dress-maker and seamstress; has no objection to travel; two years reference. Address for two days C. M. C., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; Protestant; is a tasteful hairdresser and active at altering ladies' dresses; can operate on three machines and is a good dressmaker; is very obliging; has very good City recommendations. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, and Fine Washing.—By a well-recommended young woman; first-class laundress; fluting, frilling, puffing, polishing, &c.; or as chamber-maid and laundress; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman who is a thoroughly fine washer and ironer; also a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid; would like a place in a private family; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' fine washing and ironing; children's clothes neatly done; shirts and vests finely polished; families by the dozen or month; French fluting and puffing in superior style, by Mrs. Roberts, No. 316 East 31st st., first floor; best City reference.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has two and one-half years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; private family, boarding-house, or hotel; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; is really one of the best laundresses in the City. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., Mrs. Lomax.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN. A family's washing or a few gentlemen's, to do at her own house; best of City references can be given. Can be seen any time at No. 363 1st av., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing and ironing; best of reference. Call at No. 448 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few ladies' or gentlemen's or families' washing; is an excellent washer and ironer; can do fluting; has the best City references from those she works for at present. Call for two days at No. 351 East 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, to do families' and gentlemen's washing at her own house, or to go out by the day or week. Call or address No. 224 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS DEsires ladies' and gentlemen's washing, or family's washing on reasonable terms; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do washing, ironing, and fine fluting. Call at No. 121 West 31st st., at her own house, second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO take home washing and ironing, or go out by the day; best of reference. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., Mrs. Lomax.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble young woman in a private family as maid and seamstress; can cut and fit, and work the Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference. Address No. 876 6th av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as maid and seamstress; understands dress-making, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Apply at No. 143 West 28th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; would like a place to take care of small or grown children; in City or country; is also an excellent seamstress, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from two months old; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 706 3d av., corner 44th st., first floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS child's nurse and to do plain sewing; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 10 Morris place, 42d st., between 10th and 11th avs. Address Maggie.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman to take care of a lady or children; or a good seamstress. Address No. 629 3d av., two days.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS infant's nurse; can take the entire charge from its birth, or bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Apply at No. 715 6th av., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; understands her business thoroughly; City reference. Address Infant Nurse, No. 200 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; is capable, trustworthy, and reliable; has eleven years' City reference. Call at No. 240 East 26th st.; ring bell three times.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS NURSE and seamstress; will do chamber-work; has good references. Call at No. 341 East 9th st., third bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable Protestant girl as nurse and plain seamstress. Apply at No. 412 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; first-class reference from last employer. Call or address No. 151 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO MIND children and wait on table. Call or address No. 151 West 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable German Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; speaks French; sews on different machines; best City references. Address A. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL, giving the best City references for competency as an infant's nurse; is a very good seamstress; is an experienced nurse; reliable, neat, and obliging. Can be seen at Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT PERSON as infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant day or night; first-class reference. Call at No. 602 6th av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED woman as infant's nurse; best families' and physician's recommendations. Apply at 441 West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN who can operate on any machine, and is a good, quick hand sewer; is fond of children, and willing to be generally useful in a good home; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress and take care of children; can cut and fit and operates; can be well recommended. Address G. S., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; expert in all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; an excellent operator; would assist with chamber-work or growing children; City reference. Call at No. 234 7th av., second bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress in a private family; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operate; has good reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 221 East 74th st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain sewer; take care of grown children; no objections to travel; can speak Spanish; best City reference. Call at No. 145 East 22d st., fourth floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress in a private family; understands dress-making; would assist in chamber-work; City reference. Address Seamstress, No. 308 West 44th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY AN experienced English Protestant; would not object to the charge of one child; best City reference. Call at No. 317 East 14th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS HOW TO TRIM and finish, and does all kinds of fine and family sewing; is a good operator; willing and obliging; good reference. Can be seen at No. 242 West 19th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan; is a thorough waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, getting up salads in the best manner, or will do chamber-work and waiting; experienced chamber-maid; best testimonials; honest, sober, neat, obliging, &c.; country or City. Apply at No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat and tidy, willing and obliging young woman, who is a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS A very superior waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; A family's or a few gentlemen's washing; good City reference. Call or address for the week No. 142 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

WET NURSES.—A LARGE NUMBER DAILY, with good reference, at HANSEN'S Agency, No. 144 East 32d st., near Lexington av.

MALES.

ACCOUNTANT.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent man, made so by a practical experience of over twenty years in active business, an engagement with some good firm, either immediate or prospective. Address H. H., Box No. 2,875 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND man and wife, without incumbrance; man as coachman and gardener, wife as cook and laundress or general servant; are temperate, honest people, and can make themselves invaluable to any one requiring really good servants; City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COACHMAN.—BY COMPETENT MARRIED MAN; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is good City driver; excellent groom; understands gardening; has first-class City reference. Address for two days, E. F., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, who understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, a place in City or country; is also a thorough groom and driver, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; no incumbrance; man as coachman, gardener, or useful man; will take whole charge of the place; wife as excellent cook, washer, and ironer; best references. Call on or address Advertiser, No. 655 9th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no family; is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended; five years' City reference from late employer. Call or address J. D., at J. B. Brewster & Co's. No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, married; is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended; six years with last employer. Call on or address R. F., No. 615 5th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL man.—By an English Protestant man, aged forty years; is a good groom and driver; can also do gardening, care cattle, milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy, competent man, who will be found willing and obliging; has first-class City references; no objection to the country. Call on or address J. C., No. 876 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single man as coachman and groom; will be found generally useful; best City reference from two families. Address J. H., Box. No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHly-competent man; (single;) of good appearance, and stylish driver; first-class reference from last employer as to capability. Address James Taylor, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; is English, and thoroughly understands his business; is sober, willing, and obliging; married, and one child; City or country; best City references. Address W. J., private stable, No. 10 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man; can furnish the best of references from last employer; married; no incumbrance. Inquire for J., at R. Campbell's, No. 50 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE German Protestant man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good, careful driver and vegetable gardener; willing and obliging; has best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swede; single; well recommended as a thorough groom and driver; takes good care of carriages; speaks English; can milk; is willing; strictly sober. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for years; understands his business thoroughly; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; three years' City reference from last place. Call or address H. S., at Briggs' Livery Stable, 42d st. and 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, as coachman and groom; understands care of horses and carriages thoroughly; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; EITHER road or carriage horses; first-class driver, and first-class City reference. Address W. H. W., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; single; understands the care of saddle-horses; two years' good reference from last employer. Address T. R., No. 219 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class, sober, reliable man, safe and experienced City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; has lived nine years in one place; fourteen years' excellent recommendations for faithful discharge of duties. Address No. 1,012 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; keeps stables in good order; strictly sober; willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country; highly recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FAMILY about to give up their establishment, for their coachman and groom, whom they can highly recommend as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at employer's stable, No. 4 West 30th st., or address a note to J. W., No. 278 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended; five years' reference from last employer. Address P. B., Box No. 319 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM, &c.—BY A COACHman or groom; milk; gardening if required; be generally useful; tend furnace; City or country; seven years' City reference if required. Call or address, for three days. B. Halvey, No. 142 West 29th st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A REspectable married man; fifteen years' experience in hot and cold graperies, green house, &c., fruits, flowers, and vegetables, landscaping, ornamenting, and rustic work; is honest, sober, and trustworthy; best City reference. Address J. D., care Mr. J. B. Alexander, No. 68 William st., New-York, for three days.

GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG man as groom and useful man generally; most willing and obliging; first-class references. Address J. B. K., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER OR DRIVER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, American, married, as porter or to drive horse and wagon, or anything where he can make a living. Call or address W. H. G., No. 147 West 39th st.

USEFUL MAN—FARM-WORK, &c.—HOUSE-work, &c.—By a German man and his wife, aged 34 years; no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work; work machines; do gardening; drive oxen and horses, &c.; wife is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; wages moderate; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man in a small private family; is a good groom and careful driver; sober and industrious; best references. Address P. O. B., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN IN a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the best of City reference can be given for honesty and sobriety. Call on or address Mac, No. 266 6th av., corner 17th st.

WAITER.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG German as waiter in a private family or first-class boarding-house; perfectly understands his business; strictly temperate and well clothed. Address German, Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN; WOULD like a place in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly, and can furnish the very best reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER, understands giving orders to set excellent dinner-tables. Best City references. Address F. D., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH MAN, IN A FIRST-class private family, with good references. Address J. R., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; good references from last employer. Address A. C., No. 150 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT colored man as waiter. Apply at his present employer's, No. 181 Madison av., between 10 and 12.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH OR GERMAN girl, a Protestant, as nurse-maid for a little child, and to do light chamber-work; one who has not lived out in this country preferred. Call for two days, between hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 15 East 42d st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN COOK AND laundress; must be able to give references to previous employers. Call at No. 5 East 13th st., Monday, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISEMENT canvasser for established City papers. Address, giving references and experience, D. E. F., Post Office Box No. 255 New-York.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COACHman; must be steady, temperate, and of good personal appearance. Address, inclosing reference from last employer, Box No. 488 Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHAMber-maid and laundress; City references required. Call at No. 5 East 27th st., between 9 and 12.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"—A reliable educational agency of twenty years' successful experience is constantly introducing suitable teachers to families and schools of every grade. Explanatory circulars. J. H. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

A LADY, EXCELLENT IN INSTRUCTING, desires to teach a young lady the English branches and French at pupil's residence; private instruction, with special pains to young persons and ladies in reading, letter-writing, &c.; grammar a specialty; best references. Call on or address TEACHER, No. 106 West 34th st.

A LADY CAPABLE OF INSTRUCTING children, (under twelve preferred,) in English, French, drawing, and painting, daily, or would take the entire responsibility of the children at their home; references. Address BRITAIN, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY DESIRES AN engagement as visiting teacher in a family; ten years' experience; all English branches, German, and French, (acquired in Germany and Paris;) good music, drawing, and painting; best references. Address Miss ADA, No. 1,238 Broadway.

A LADY GRADUATE, TEACHING PIANO, German, and the English branches, desires board in a respectable family where tuition would be received in payment; would also like a few more pupils. Address B. H. W., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A CULTIVATED LADY GRADUATE, DESIRING to educate her own daughter at home, solicits correspondence with a view to obtaining ten pupils of like age. A large villa, pure air, river view, carriage and pony, and assiduous care of every child. Mrs. E. W. KINGSLAND, Boonton, N. J.

TRAVELING COMPANION, &c.—BY A YOUNG lady who has studied several years in Europe; would go abroad as traveling companion or governess, or would teach German, French, and music in a school or family; highest references. Address J. P., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

PROF. WILLIAM J. NEVIUS

Will resume his duties as INSTRUCTOR in SCHOOLS and FAMILIES Oct. 1. Address, till then, Box No. 152 New-York Post Office, or care of T. M. N., No. 84 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, teacher of great experience, wishes few additional scholars in German, private or in classes. Address PLATO, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A RECENT GRADUATE HAVING TWO years' experience in teaching wishes an engagement for whole or part the time in a school or family; best of references given. Address G. F. B., No. 32 West 23d st., New-York.

A PROTESTANT LADY, NEWLY ARRIVED from France, having experience in teaching, desires to give French lessons in a school or family at moderate terms; diploma and references. Call or address S. D., No. 27 West Washington square.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY of experience desires a morning tuition; course of instruction, English, French, music, and drawing. ISLINGTON, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, HAVING excellent references, desires to make an engagement with a class, or pupils, as visiting governess. Address TEACHER, No. 22 Macdougal st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF GERmany gives lessons to ladies for 30 cents. Address BERLIN, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS EVENING LESSONS in vocal music, at residence of teacher. Address J. B. G., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th Avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

Lessons resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 14, from 9 to 1, and on Sept. 20 from 9 to 3. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools; French, German, Spanish taught and spoken. Twenty teachers.

New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Large Gymnasium, fire-proof stairs, &c.

Prospectus sent on application.

PROF. CHARLIER, Director.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.

No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English language and literature, as illustrating and illustrated by history, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November.

His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time.

These classes are for ladies who have finished their studies, and would like to avail themselves of such a course.

A SPECIAL department for young boys.

The Fall Term opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

For circulars or information, apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1,286 BROADWAY, New-York. Boys and young gentlemen carefully trained for college and for business; re-opens Sept. 20; until then, the Principal or one of his assistants may be seen at the school from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. Refers to Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr. D. D., Hon. Abram Hewitt, and others. Send for circular.

MADAME O. DA SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,

Between 37th and 38th sts.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

KINDERGARTEN.—MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE, A three years' pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, seventeen years' experience in Germany, England, and America, and Prof. John Kraus, of the Pestalozzi Diesterweg Froebel School, reopen their Kindergarten and intermediate class Oct. 4, and normal training school for Kindergarten teachers Nov. 1, at Nos. 1,266 and 8 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Address as above.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MARGUERITE INSTITUTE.

MRS. E. F. WAIT'S

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Little Girls,

No. 13 East 46th st., between 5th and Madison avs.,

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School for boys now open at Brier Cliff, Sing Sing, N. Y. Small, select, thorough, and cheap are qualities which distinguish this school. Vacancies for six boarders. Age of admission 8 to 14 years. Terms, $300 to $375 per annum, including all extras. French and German spoken by present pupils. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Courses in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Natural History, Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

Examinations for admission Sept. 28; opens Oct. 4.

For catalogues address C. F. CHANDLER, 49th st., corner 4th av.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,

Successors to

MISS HINSDALE,

Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23. SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to the cultivation of PURE and ELEGANT ENGLISH, while French and German are so taught, by Professors of education and refinement, that they may be of practical utility.

MESSRS. CHURCHILL & MAURY'S

SCHOOL,

NO. 448 MADISON AV.

Term begins Sept. 21. Principals may be seen after Sept. 12, at the school, from 10 to 2.

MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL,

MYTTON MAURY.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German family school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Principal of Musical Department, Miss Louise Eckstein, the eminent English pianiste. Address Merview Home Academy, Babylon, Long Island.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Suitable for any college. Reference to parents of scholars, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c. No. 115 East 26th st.

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUCTION ON THE piano by a lady who has lately arrived from Europe; terms moderate; speaks German and French, and a little English. Apply to W. KLAUSER, No. 466 6th av.

MISS M. A. CLARK

will reopen her school for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 239 4th av. Pupils have the use of Gramercy Park at recess. Applications from 3 to 5 P. M. until the opening.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

MRS. WILLIAMES, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 22. Boys prepared for Harvard, Yale, and other Colleges. French and German taught thoroughly. Circulars at school-rooms.

E. A. GIBBENS AND D. BEACH, JR.,

reopen their school for boys at Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5th av., Sept. 20.

MISS WARREN

Will reopen her school for boys, Sept. 20, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. No Kindergarten. Thorough work, English, French, and German.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENGlish, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and Musical Boarding School, No. 144 5th av., now open. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS M. E. PERKINS, A graduate of Mrs. Kraus-Boelte's training class, will reopen her Kindergarten at No. 116 Waverley place, MONDAY, Oct. 4.

RYE SEMINARY.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Principal, Rye, N. Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, REopens Sept. 8. For boys and young men. Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, V. DABney, principal, (late Prin. of Princeton College Preparatory School,) No. 25 East 29th st. Four boarders.

MISS PEGRAM'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR young ladies and children will begin the 30th September. For circulars apply at No. 178 Madison av.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS

REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, German, and drawing. Address PROFESSOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th st. Year begins Sept. 20.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AND private instruction. Circulars sent. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., re-opens Sept. 22.

CIRCULARS of several GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE to parents, at Schermerhorn's Book-store, 14 Bond st.

MISS S. M. ROGERS will reopen her school, Lexington av., south-east corner 37th st., Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY.

OPENS SEPT. 20. TWENTIETH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

19—John Auchincloss.	9—John Brooks.
11—Henry M. Alexander.	8—Benjamin Curtis.
11—Henry Day.	8—Parker Handy.
9—John S. Boyd.	8—Calvin E. Knox.

Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16.

Or rather say, academy for the cultivation of graceful motion, courteous manner, and the morality of social intercourse, named politeness.

Classes every day, and evenings once or twice a week, may be selected. Send for circular containing all particulars.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.

(Location delightful and easy of access.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.

Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

Mr. Hammond's School,

OPENS SEPT. 20, AT NO. 70 WEST 39TH ST.,

Gives thorough training and preparation for colleges and scientific schools and for business. References: Howard Crosby, D. D.; Henry B. Smith, D. D.; Jas. O. Murray, D. D.; Ellsworth Eliot, M. D.; Wm. A. Hammond, M. D.; Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D. Every pupil of the preceding year returned to Mr. Hammond last year, unless removed from the City.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

FOUNDED A. D. 1820.

No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av.,

(Late No. 101 West 14th st.)

Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.

A select English and Classical Day School for Boys, with primary department. The fifty-sixth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1875. School rooms open for inspection and for interviews with parents after Sept. 10.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.

Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.

School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27,

KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.

Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.

MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

FEODOR THURM'S GERMAN-AMERICAN Institute, for young ladies and gentlemen. Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. A few boys received as boarders by the Principal. Commercial and Classical Departments, Kindergarten and training class for Kindergarteners. References: Messrs. J F. Pupke, Sigismund Kaufmann, A. Engler, E. Calman, G. W. Faber, Dr. F. Zinsser, Dr. E. Krackowizer.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

MRS. FREDRICK JONSON,

AND

MSSS AGNES L. JONES,

Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

THE MISSES PERINE,

No. 34 East 74th st., on Central Park, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, Sept. 27.

Home pupils received from Monday until Friday.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

MADAM C. MEARS,

ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE,

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

MRS. RIGBYE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Application for circulars, &c., may be made to Mrs. RIGBYE, York av., or at the Post Office, New-Brighton.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and MISS IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.

A. COLIN, M. E.,

Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,

Stamford, Conn. Established 31 years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; for boarding-school purposes, the situation is unrivaled; re-opens Sept. 13.

JAMES BETTS, WM. JAMES BETTS, Principals.

MISS AYRES'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,

Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st.

Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.

Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AND BOARDING School and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st. Our older girls will be admitted to practice in the Kindergarten without charge.

P. W. MOELLER.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City; a thorough classical and English course. Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President. Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN WILL OPEN A primary and preparatory school, (English, French, and German,) for girls Sept. 28 at No. 68 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Mrs. Green will be at home after Sept. 14.

BOY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL,

DOWNINGTOWN, CHESTER COUNTY, PENN.

First-class New-York references. Send for a catalogue.

F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE,

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MME. LESPINASSE.—FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 20. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, Union square.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

PROF. COLIN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, reopens Sept. 20. Liberal course in English classics, languages, sciences, &c.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 1,193 Broadway. The Principal can be seen at the rooms after Sept. 13.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS MASON WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1875, at No. 113 West 44th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for earnest work. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

GRAMMAR

112TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the school.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 112 5TH AV., (between 16th and 17th sts.)

After the most successful close of the last term, the Director begs to inform his patrons and the public in general that the full season of the GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

WILL COMMENCE SEPT. 1, 1875.

Pupils should make application at once to secure proper classification.

The course of instruction will comprise all branches of vocal and instrumental music, musical compositions, and foreign languages.

The Rehearsals of the Amateur Orchestra, which were so favorably received last Winter, will be continued and also the lectures on musical science.

Soirées by the pupils of the Conservatory or lectures alternately every week.

The extensive library of the institute, containing over 15,000 works, is available to all pupils.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,

REMOVED

to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required.

For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., reopens MONDAY, *Sept. 6. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.*

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE TRAINING SCHOOL, No. 182 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts., J. L. N. HUNT, A. M., Principal, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1875; the most scholarly preparation for the Freshmen or Sophomore of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton, or for schools of technology; primary department; commercial course extensive and unique; more than fifteen hundred pupils in business life; specialties in classics and mathematics. Prospectus sent on application.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (FOUNDED 1857) No. 212 West 59th st., facing Central Park, New-York.—This English, Classical, French, and German Family and Day School for young ladies, with Kindergarten Department, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1875. For full information send for catalogue. The principals will be at home after Sept. 8, 1875. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Mrs. VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons: Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next. Candidates for admission will be received at the college, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Students of the regular classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at the same hour.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)

The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.

A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

MISS JAUDON'S

English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Scholars in Kindergarten Department limited to eighteen.

Miss JAUDON will be home after Sept. 13.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 620 5th av., New-York,

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE OF NORMAL College wishes a situation as teacher in an academy or private family; best references. Address J. E. M., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, spelling $15; writing, $3, monthly. Persons desirous of repairing early educational losses attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening.

NO. 131 WEST 43D ST., NEW-YORK.

Dr. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Reopens Sept. 20, 1875.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13: primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S

Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD place. For boys and girls. School reopens on the 7th inst. Principal in attendance, and circulars furnished at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MR. CORNWALL'S

English, French, and Classical School for Boys, No. 1,267 Broadway will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

CHERBULIEZ INSTITUTE, NO. 127 EAST 24th st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL—The annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. The course is completed in two years. Students are admitted to advanced standing. A written as well as oral examination is invariably required of every candidate for a degree. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized Mantels; finest selection of Marble Mantels, all qualities, modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., Sept. 22 | SCYTHIA....WED., Oct. 6
ALGERIA..WED., Sept. 29 | *RUSSIA ...WED., Oct. 13

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 12:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA..........Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..........Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........Oct. 19, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA..........Oct. 26, at 3 P.M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sept. 25, 2 P. M. | England, Oct. 9, 12 M.
Helvetia, Oct. 2, 7 A. M. | Egypt, Oct. 16, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 22
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 29
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 6

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER..........Sat., Sept. 25 | NECKAR..........Sat., Oct. 2
SALIER....Wed., Sept. 29 | MOSEL..........Sat., Oct. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.
BOLIVIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,

For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO..........THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 12 M. touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO..........Oct. 1

TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO on or about SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 1875, for above-named destination Cabin fare, $300 currency.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, steam-ship VASCO DE GAMA, Oct. 9.

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Sept. 23
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Oct. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Oct. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Oct. 5

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 9 and Oct. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM..........Wednesday, Sept. 22
CHARLESTON..........Saturday, Sept. 25

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.---Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Sept. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Capt. PENNINGTON, SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Oct. 2
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Saturday, Oct. 16
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Oct. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR JAMAICA, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS..........Sept. 8.

FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:

ATLAS..........Sept. 25.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ETNA..........Sept. 29.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE

FOR JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail for above-named ports SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 M.

For freight or passage at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, apply at Company's office, on pier foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO..........Oct. 6 | HINDOO..........Nov. 3
COLOMBO..........Oct. 20 | NAVARINO..........Nov. 17

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Sept. 21
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Sept. 30

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY, SARATOGA,

AND

MONTREAL EXCURSIONS,

VIA PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAM-BOATS,

leaving Pier No. 41 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

On and after Sept. 1, tickets to Montreal and return for $11 50; to Saratoga and return for $5; and to Albany and return for $3, good for thirty days. Can be obtained at the office of said steam-boats, Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 14th..	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th..	7:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 15th..	3:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 15th..	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 16th.	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 16th.	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18th.	9:30 A. M.	Friday, 17th....	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st..	8:30 A. M.	Monday, 19th....	8:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 22d....	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 21st..	12:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:15 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF HUMAN HAIR, FIXTURES, &c. —United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN HARPER, bankrupt.—The Assignee will sell at public auction, at No. 13 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Oct. 11, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of imported human hair, imitation goods, manufactured and unmanufactured, together with the safe, furniture, and fixtures late in the business of said Harper.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st.

AUCTION SALE IN BROOKLYN.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.

Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 10 A. M., at No. 429 Clinton st., near Carroll, large sale of elegant furniture, piano, mirrors, bronzes, curtains, chandeliers, carpets, china, &c.

RESTAURANTS.

N. CLARK'S RESTAURANT,

corner Broadway and 18th st.

Regular table d'hote from 5 to 7 P. M. including wine, $1.

Everything of the best.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison avenue; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with back parlor on first floor; private table if desired; for family of adults; no other boarders; location near Windsor; references exchanged. Address Owner, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WEST 45TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying their own house, will let two or three furnished front rooms, one a large double room, to gentlemen, without board; references required. Address J. E. H., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A private family, without boarders, would let, with board, their entire second and part of third floor, with private parlor and table, to a family willing to pay a fair price for really elegant rooms; first-class references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING near Broadway and 34th st., would accommodate a gentleman and wife with handsome rooms and unexceptionable table; terms $40 per week. Address OWNER, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 15TH ST.—LARGE, ELEGANT apartments, en suite, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required. G. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

MADISON AV., BELOW 32D ST.—TWO desirable floors, with private table; unexceptionable reference given and required; house thoroughly first-class. B. N., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let on second floor, without board, to gentlemen; will be let together or separate; convenient to 8th av., Bleecker st., and Elevated Railroads. Apply at No. 61 Jane st.

NO. 330 WEST 33D ST.—ONE BLOCK FROM Elevated Railroad station; a private family offer choice of handsomely and newly furnished rooms, with breakfast, if desired; house has all modern improvements; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE gentleman, who may desire a pleasant second-story room, at a reasonable price, in a private family, centrally located, may address A. W., Box No. 5,445 New-York Post Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIES DESIRING rooms, with first-class board, can be accommodated in a delightful location on Pierrepont st., convenient to Wall Street Ferry; references exchanged. Address M. H., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON square; elegant rooms, handsomely furnished, second story, fronting Broadway; third story fronting 5th av.; with or without private table; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts., entire second floor; also suite on parlor floor, with or without private table, in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th av. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE floors, newly and handsomely furnished; first-class table and attendance; private baths, &c.; reasonable terms; small family, adults.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEIGHBORHOOD unexceptionable, near St. James' Hotel, five doors from Broadway, handsome rooms, nicely furnished, to gentlemen or family, with or without board.

TO LET—AT NO. 134 LEXINGTON AV., FURNISHED rooms, without board; house newly painted and repaired; furniture all new; everything very desireable; references exchanged.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class table and location; references given and required. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, four rooms and bath, to let, with private table; no other boarders taken; references exchanged. No. 54 West 23d st.

GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED suites of rooms, with private bath and private table, if desired. Apply and refer to S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 275 MADISON AV.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two floors, of six rooms each, together or separately; private table if desired; also handsome single rooms; house newly and elegantly fitted up.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON Park, second floor, handsomely furnished, together or separately, without board, to gentlemen, on very reasonable terms; private family.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING THEIR own house, will rent two or three handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen; reference given and required. Address No. 123 East 12th st.

NO. 109 EAST 12TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, newly painted and handsomely furnished, to let, singly or en suite, with board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS ELEGANTLY furnished, and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house, No. 43 West 22d st.; references given and required.

MRS. FELTER, OF NO. 235 WEST 38TH st., offers with board, for the Winter, a back parlor and bedroom and connecting rooms on second and third floors, en suite or singly; references.

NO. 53 WEST 35TH ST.—ELEGANT AND cleanly rooms, well furnished, with first-class board, in this desirable location; call and see them before going elsewhere.

NO 45 WEST 29TH ST., FOUR DOORS west of Broadway.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite; all conveniences; private family; breakfast if desired; also bed-rooms and parlors above.

NO. 112 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms (sunny exposure) on the third floor, to let, with board; also one room on the fourth for a gentleman.

SECOND DOOR EAST FROM BROADWAY. —No. 175 West 45th st., second floor to let with board, en suite or singly; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—TWO SUITES, ONE of three and the other of four rooms, with or without private table; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED large rooms, second and third floor, front; also, single rooms for gentlemen; strictly first-class board.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND EXCELLENT table can be had at No. 155 Madison av. for families or single gentlemen; prices moderate.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; best references given and required.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE French family, No. 112 East 25th st., near 4th av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NO. 122 MONTAGUE ST.—Pleasant rooms to let, with board; five minutes of Wall Street Ferry.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS—FURNISHED rooms, with board, No. 432 West 23d st., near elevated railway; references given and required.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.

Handsome rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

FAMILIES OR GENTLEMEN DESIRING large, pleasant, well-furnished rooms, with liberal board, in a small family, may apply at 39 West 16th st.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST.—MRS. RANDALL HAS two handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen and wives and to single gentlemen, at No. 106 Madison av.; references given and required.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Very desirable suites of rooms to let, with or without private table; references.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, in suites or separate; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—PARLOR AND BEDroom, also single rooms, suitable for families or gentlemen, with board.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—SUPERIOR accommodations, with or without private table; reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering handsome and desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST ST.—Large, elegant apartments, en suite, with private table. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board, for families or gentlemen. Private table, if desired; at No. 1 East 17th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Elegant suite of rooms to let; private bath and table if desired.

NO. 12 WAVERLEY PLACE—ELEGANT floor to let, with board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO FINE SUITES OF rooms to let, with private table; house first class.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A PRIVATE family. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

NO. 255 4TH AV., NEAR 20TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; references.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, (THREE adults,) residing in their own house, near 37th st. and 5th av., would rent to a getleman a large room, elegantly furnished, with private bath, closets, &c., with or without board; all the appointments of a first-class, refined home. Address A. L. P., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room, (second floor,) all modern improvements, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., R. V. S., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—SECOND floor entire, and parlor and bed-room on third floor, to rent, handsomely furnished, by private family, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

PARTIES WILLING TO PAY FOR SUPERIOR accommodations in select family, on Madison av., near 30th st., can have entire second floor, with private table, by addressing ALDERTON, BOX NO. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ONE VERY COMFORTABLE SUITE OF rooms to rent, with large closets, exclusive bath, &c., on second floor, with private table; also two front rooms on third floor, and three communicating rooms on fourth floor, with board; best references given and required. Apply at No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 67 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let, newly and elegantly furnished floors, with private table only; families making arrangements for the season will find unexceptionable accommodations; house and location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

ELEGANT PARLOR AND SECOND FLOORS, with private board, 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; highest references exchanged. Address PRIVATE BOARDING, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 246 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to gentlemen or gentleman and family, with or without board; house and locality first class; references.

NO. 48 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant second floor, with or without private table; other rooms; dining-room on parlor floor; unexceptionable board; highest references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING UP TOWN, near the Windsor Hotel, have a handsomely furnished floor to rent to a family or gentleman and wife, with board. Address C., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A LARGE HANDSOME room, second floor front, in private brown-stone house, No. 321 East 17th st., Stuyvesant Park, to gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; or nice hall room with closet; very low price; references required.

NO. 71 MADISON AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of rooms on parlor floor, with or without private table; connecting rooms on second floor; also pleasant rooms on fourth floor, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—An entire floor, handsomely furnished, to a small family, with private table, or to a party of gentlemen, without board; breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with private table if desired; references given and required. Address A. E. B., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 15 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. AND THE WINDSOR.—Handsomely furnished rooms, separately or together, including large front basement, to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 300.—PARTIES LOOKING FOR superior accommodations can find an entire second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without private table; also other floors; references.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FIVE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished reception-room, with bedroom; also front parlor; breakfast if desired; house and appointments first class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT ROOMS on second floor, en suite or singly, with first-class board; location very convenient. Apply at No. 358 West 23d st.

ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, in thoroughly first-class houses, No. 22 East 49th st. and No. 46 West 51st st.; private table if required; references exchanged.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—IN A PRIVATE first-class house, two handsomely-furnished rooms, third floor, front; every convenience; within two blocks of Broadway.

NO. 124 EAST 22D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Two nicely-furnished front rooms, with good board; strictly private family, and terms moderate. Call for a few days.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY offer handsome suite of three rooms, second floor; exclusive bath; private table if preferred; also, other desirable rooms; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, with board; also, two sunny rooms on second floor and hall-room on third; references.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME LARGE room, with board for two; also elegant second floor, en suite, with board or private table and special attendance.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. —Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or single, with a superior table; early applicants will find a choice of rooms.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms to let for the Winter, with first-class board; also, very pleasant single rooms; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and third floors, en suite, handsomely furnished; also parlor and bed-room; one single room; first-class table. Address J. P. WORSTELL.

NO. 350 WEST 21ST ST., ELEVATED RAILROAD DEPOT.—Large, nicely-furnished parlor, with board; closets, hot and cold water; table unexceptionable; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of sunny front rooms on second floor, also other desirable rooms, with board, for first-class parties; handsomely furnished.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO RENT, with board; also other rooms, en suite or singly. Private table if desired. References exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR ST. CLOUD Hotel, wish to let a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms; also a single room. Address 140 West 42d st.

NO. 41 EAST 16TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, second floor, three rooms, together or singly; references.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 45, WEST.—Very desirable rooms to let, with board; best reference given and required.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms; private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO NEW AND HANDsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—PLEASANT SUITES AND large rooms for families; also single rooms for gentlemen, with grate fire and first-class board; references.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor, with board; house first class; references exchanged.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room; water, bath; $6 per week. No. 224 2d av., near 14th st.

AT NO. 120 EAST 37TH ST.—LARGE, NICEly-furnished front rooms for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 20 EAST 22D ST.—THIRD FLOOR, FRONT; parlor and hall room, with board; private table if desired; also single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET ON second, third, and fourth floors to gentlemen, with or without board; references.

NO. 44 WEST 25TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS suitable for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class in every respect.

NO. 20 WAVERLEY PLACE.—NEWLY FURnished throughout, handsome rooms to let, with or without board; pleasant upper rooms for young men.

ONE DESIRABLE ROOM, WITH FIRST-CLASS table, may be had for the Winter at No. 51 East 21st st.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109 EAST.—DEsirable rooms to let, with board, for families or gentlemen.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with first-class board; also, rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, SECOND DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—M. E. GAGE has handsome suites of rooms to let with board; references exchanged.

MRS. A. WYCKOFF, NO. 332 5TH AV., has two very desirable suites of rooms to let, with private table.

ROOMS TO LET.—NO. 81 5TH AV. HANDsomely-furnished suites of rooms and single rooms to let to gentlemen; references required.

AN OFFICE ON WEST 34TH ST., NEAR 5th ave., fitted for a dentist, to let with board if desired. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th ave.

ROOMS TO LET IN SECOND STORY WITH board, at No. 115 West 38th st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO OR THREE rooms to rent, with or without board; permanently.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board; rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT FIRST and second story rooms, with board.

NO. 299 HENRY ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A SMALL PARTY OF ADULTS, ABOUT to rent a house at St. Augustine, Fla., would like to meet with those desiring to spend the Winter South in a private family, where all home comforts can be enjoyed; best of references exchanged. Address C. J., No. 245 Broadway, Room No. 10.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

OUR BOYS.

HENRY J. BYRON'S GREATEST SUCCESS, now approaching its 300th night in London. Characters by Misses DAVENPORT, JEFFREYS LEWIS, SYDNEY COWELL, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. MAURICE BARRYMORE, and Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

OUR BOYS MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30.

. Seats may be secured ten days ahead.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE..........Conductor

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD. CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK. GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS. THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST, MR. J. LEVY, And TAGLIAPETRA, the great baritone.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.

LAST WEEK OF OFFENBACH'S GREATEST SUCCESS. MADAME L'ARCHIDUC, With its new costumes, splendid scenery, gorgeous mise-en-scène, and 100 ARTISTS IN THE CAST, Including MMES. GEOFFROY, DUPARC, NARDYNN, GHERZY, MM. DE QUERCY, DUPLAN, ROGER. Next week LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

NEW JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Seventeenth Annual Fair will open MONDAY, Sept. 20, and continue for five days, at Waverly, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Grand display of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, fruit, flowers, and farm products. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday there will be trials of speed by some of the best horses in the country. On Thursday the American Rifle Team will visit the grounds, and the Grand Tournament, with Gen. Kilpatrick as Marshal, on the same day. Friday there will be a parade on the track of all the prize animals; an address by Hon. George M. Robeson, and in the afternoon a balloon ascension.

AMOS CLARK, Jr., President.

P. T. QUINN, Corresponding Secretary.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway. Every evening at 8 o'clock. Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Elegant Varieties.

SENSATIONAL ART. | UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.
Mons. Blandowiski's exquisite ballet, La Coquette, and the magnificent dance of beautiful coryphees, the Parisian Le Chateau Quadrille. | Emotional poem vivant, Brooklyn Female Seminary, with new cast, scenery, grotesque reel of school girls, dances, &c. The Nocturnal Muddle.

Original Sketches.

GRAND OLIO OF 20 STAR ARTISTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS. THE RIVAL TRAGEDIANS, &c., &c. Everything new, fresh, and sparkling. Seats secured. Matinée SATURDAY at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, RED AND BLACK; OR, A GAMBLER'S LIFE.

New scenery. Great cast. Cheap prices.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE. WEST 23D ST.

Cotton & Reed's Minstrels. Immense success. The Public satisfied. Evening at 8; Saturday at 2. | Cotton & Reed's Minstrels. Change of Programme. New and Original Sketches. Half price to Matinée.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND OR THIRD STORY FRONT alcove or dressing-room connecting, with board, by gentleman and wife, between 14th and 34th sts., and Broadway and 6th av.; a pleasant home wanted; price not to exceed $140 per month. Address, with particulars, QUIET, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, TWO LARGE, well-furnished rooms on second or third floors, with conveniences for grate fires; without board preferred; location central; any answers desiring attention must state terms and full particulars. Address ALPHA, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD, AND nurse desire board in a private family where there will be no other boarders; location must be between Lexington and 6th avs., and above 23d st. Address, with particulars, name, location, terms, &c., STRONG, Post Office Box No. 4,147.

WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, who desire to reduce expenses during the coming Winter, two rooms, or a floor, with board, for a gentleman and his wife, and child two years old; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 906.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND DAUGHTER require two furnished rooms, with board, in a quiet, respectable family; permanent if suited; undoubted references; terms $25 per week. Address, with particulars, MERCHANT, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A PHYSICIAN'S office wanted, with board; permanent; references. Address JAMES, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE, WITH board, one large room, located between 4th and 6th avs., above 23d st.; will pay $90 per month. Address Post Office Box No. 4,314.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 15, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLYING SCUD.

JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

ENGAGEMENT of the renowned English character actor,

MR. GEORGE BELMORE,

who will appear EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, in Boucicault's great sensational drama in four acts,

THE FLYING SCUD,

To be presented with great magnificence, the dresses and THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, the effects novel and striking in the extreme, the cast powerful, and the piece in its entirety to be marked for the great excellence of its production.

NAT GOSLING, a jockey of the past generation, who sells "tips" and advertises in *Bell's Life* under the name of "Old Boots"..........Mr. GEORGE BELMORE

☞ As played by him nearly 1,000 times in England!

Seats may be secured. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Having concluded an agreement with MR. C. D. HESS, Director of the KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER take extreme pleasure in announcing that the OPERA SEASON OF 1875-6 will be inaugurated at their popular and elegant theatre on

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 11.

In consequence of other engagements the season will be MOST POSITIVELY LIMITED TO TWO WEEKS.

Mr. Hess announces the STRONGEST ENSEMBLE of DISTINGUISHED ARTISTES which it has ever been his pleasure to present.

The Representative American Prima Donna, MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, with the widely celebrated exponents of this delightful branch of the lyric art, VAN ZANDT, SEGUIN, BEAUMONT, MONTAGUE, CASTLE, MAAS, CARLETON, CONLY, HAMILTON, PEAKES, &c., &c., will be comprised in the company, and will have the support of EXCELLENT CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA, Mr. S. Behrens, Conductor.

THE REPERTOIRE will be varied and effective, embracing SEVERAL NOVELTIES NOT PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED by this company.

PRICES WILL BE MODERATE.

Further particulars in next Sunday's papers.

NOW OPEN.

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts.

WONDERFUL MACHINES! SPLENDID PRODUCTS.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Proprietor

OPENING FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

The Garnellas, Schoolcraft and Coes, Walters and Morton, Lulu Delmay, Edna Markley, in addition to our regular company.

Continued success of the SKIDMORE AND MULLIGAN GUARDS' SHOOTING MATCH.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

MR. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE WONDROUS CARLO FAMILY, the best gymnasts on the face of the earth. THE WORRELL SISTERS. THE YANKEE SHOOTERS—EXTRAVAGANZA. PAT ROONEY SINGS "O'REILLY, YOUR N. G." J. B. JOHNSON, THE CHAMPION SWIMMER. THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY IN A NEW OLIO. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The active members of this society are respectfully notified that owing to the delay in completing our new hall, the first rehearsal of the season will take place at Arion Hall, Nos. 19 and 21 St. Mark's place, 8th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, at 7:45.

All succeeding rehearsals will take place at ORATORIO HALL, (German Bank building,) corner of 4th av. and 14th st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamauend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN GROVE.

Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.

Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Ocean Beach at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Beach at 7:15 A. M., 2:55 P. M.

Leave Ocean Grove at 7:52 A. M., 3:02, 5:10 P. M.

Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:50, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW STEAM RAILROAD TO PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS AND CONEY ISLAND.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD, CONEY ISLAND DIVISION.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875, trains will leave the depot at Green-Wood (9th av. and 20th st.) as follows:

6:30, 7:30, 8:35, 9:45, 10:55 A. M.; 12:05, 1:15, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, and 9 P. M.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND.

7, 8, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30 A. M.; 12:40, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9, and 9:40 P. M.

On SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS extra trains will leave Green-Wood at 11:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., returning from Coney Island at 12:05 and 1:15 P. M.

SUNDAYS first train leaves Green-Wood at 8:35 A. M.

The horse cars of the Brooklyn division, known as the Vanderbilt Avenue Line, starting from the Fulton Ferry, and passing the Catharine Ferry, Navy-yard, and Prospect Park, (main entrance,) crossing all lines of city cars, connect with all trains. Horse cars from Hamilton Avenue Ferry also connect at 15th st. and 9th av.

R. SCHERMERHORN, Engineer and Superintendent.

Stages for Sheepshead Bay will connect with trains at Sim Hoagland's, Gravesend.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE HIGH Court of Chancery made in a cause of Grüttner against Du Plan, 1875, G. 18, the persons claiming to be the heir or co-heiress at law of Rev. William Bird, late of Crosby Garrett, in the County of Westmoreland, clerk, the testator in the pleadings of the said cause named, who died in the month of February, 1822, are by their solicitors, on or before the 3d day of November, 1875, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls Yard, Chancery lane, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

The said testator's sister, Ann Bird, married George Rayson, whose son, William Rayson, is alleged to have gone to New-York and there died leaving children.

WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1875, at 1:15 of the clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1875.

JOHN WM. HAWKINS, Chief Clerk.

Deane, Chubb & Co., No. 14 South square, Gray's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, England, plaintiff's solicitors.

MILLINERY.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, near 19th st., will have their FALL OPENING of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Walking Hats on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 22 and 23.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

PRELIMINARY SEASON, 1875

HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.

SIXTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the engagement of the eminent comedian JOHN P. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation, COLONEL SELLERS, in Mark Twain's American drama, supported by a SUPERB CAST. Every scene used is new, and of the most beautiful description. SATURDAY, Sept. 25, Sixth Matinée of COLONEL SELLERS.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 4.

OPENING OF THE REGULAR SEASON.

On which occasion will be revived, with magnificent new scenery and the ORIGINAL CAST, the great success of this house in the season of 1874, Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault's charming comedy,

LED ASTRAY.

The organization of the company for the ensuing season will comprise the following:

Miss ROSE EYTINGE,	Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.,
Miss FANNY MORANT,	Mr. STUART ROBSON,
Miss KATE CLAXTON,	Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON,
Miss MARIE GORDON,	Mr. J. H. STODDART,
Mrs. MARIE WILKINS,	Mr. JOHN PARSELLE,
Miss IDA VERNON,	Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT,
Miss BLANCHE GREY,	Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS,
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE,	Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON,
	Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY,
Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD,	Mr. W. H. WILDER,
Miss META BARTLETT,	Mr. WILLIE SEYMOUR,
Miss ANNA BROWN,	Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY.

Stage Manager..........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Prompter..........Mr. WILLIE SEYMOUR
Scenic Artist..........Mr. R. MARSTON
Treasurer..........Mr. E. H. GEORGE
Musical Director..........Mr. H. TISSINGTON

The sale of seats for the opening night will commence Monday morning, Sept. 27, at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEODORE WACHTEL,

Europe's greatest tenor, will shortly return to America for a

GRAND OPERATIC TOURNEE

through the United States, in which he will be assisted by a newly organized and most powerful

COMBINATION OF ARTISTS,

Selected from the leading

OPERA-HOUSES OF EUROPE.

The inauguration night of the

GRAND WACHTEL OPERA SEASON,

At the New-York Academy of Music, will be

MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1875.

Musical Director and Conductor....AD. NEUENDORFF.

Further particulars in later advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KIRALFY BROTHERS..........Lessees and Managers

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WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

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J. P. HALE IS MAKING 50,000 PIANOFORTES for less than half price; must be sold; men must have work; 300 live mechanics wanted to man his new factory, 35th st. and 10th av.

DANCING.

MR. WM. B. DE GARMO, INSTRUCTOR in dancing at United States Military Academy, West Point, has removed his principal academy from No. 82 5th av. to the large and elegant hall No. 55 West 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av., and will resume his classes on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1875.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH ST.—All dances taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square. Reopens 14th inst. Terms reduced. Send for circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN WESTchester County. Apply to WM. D. PALMER, Auctioneer, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

WASHINGTON.

FOREIGN BAGGAGE REGULATIONS.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT SATISFIED WITH THE NEW RULES—THE INCONVENIENCE TO PASSENGERS EXAGGERATED—BENEFITS OF THE SYSTEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury denies that the new regulations for examining baggage of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign ports by ocean steamers are unsatisfactory to the department in their operations. Reports received from Customs officers show that the regulations fully meet the expectations of the department; that their enforcement will correct the abuses aimed at and materially add to the receipts from Customs revenue. The published statements that the department had concluded that the regulations are impracticable and are considering a proposition to modify them, are without foundation. No proposition for their modification has been entertained, and no reasons for their modification are known to the department to exist. Inconvenience and delay, to a limited extent, may result from their enforcement upon the arrival of crowded steamers, but in most instances such delays and inconveniences may be reduced or obviated if passengers will prepare their statements and descriptions of baggage before the steamer reaches the American port. The Secretary has taken special pains to make travelers acquainted with the new regulations before embarking for the United States, large quantities of blanks having been furnished the principal American Consulates in Europe as well as masters of all ocean steamers engaged in carrying passengers.

The Secretary will make such modification for the benefit of passengers as may be justified by experience and the interests of the revenue service, but expresses the determination to do all that may be done to enforce the laws and collect the prescribed duty from every article and commodity named on the duty list. While he thinks some inconvenience results from the inauguration of the new system, he is convinced that very little delay or annoyance will be experienced by those passengers who will follow the printed instructions placed within their reach on board all ocean steamers. Since the new regulations have been in operation the Secretary has received from associations of manufacturing and journeymen tailors, and large firms engaged in importing piece goods and articles of clothing, resolutions and letters warmly approving the efforts now being made by the department to enforce the regulations and thus break up to a large degree the smuggling practiced by ocean passengers.

THEFT OF COURT RECORDS.

Additional evidence, tending to show the loose manner in which business is conducted in the courts of this District, has just been discovered. It has been ascertained that all the appeal cases from the Police Court, embracing warrants, informations, and appeal bonds, have been abstracted from the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, which is located in the City Hall. The number of cases abstracted is forty-one, made up for the most part of charges for carrying concealed deadly weapons, fast driving, and selling liquor without license, the fines from which would amount to about $5,000. By this abstraction the District becomes a loser to that amount, as neither principal nor bondsmen can be held without the missing papers. These appeal cases are forwarded from the Police Court as fast as they originate, and are under the exclusive control of the Judges and Clerks of the Criminal Court. No one can have access to them except upon an order from those officials. More important records might be abstracted or tampered with with the same ease and success.

"STUBBS" MAGRUDER'S ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Warren, the New-York expert who has been engaged in auditing and settling the accounts of the officers of the old Board of Public Works, has straightened out "Stubbs" Magruder's peculiar system of bookkeeping, and shows a balance against him of $21,000. It is suspected Magruder learned of the conclusions of Mr. Warren before he entered suit for a balance of $61,000, and that his preposterous claim was presented in order to offset the balance which he knew would be on the debit side of his leger.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH QUEENSLAND.

Articles of agreement are being arranged for a Postal Convention between the United States and Queensland, similar to those existing in the convention with New South Wales, and at the same rates of postage. The articles have been prepared and will be forwarded to Queensland in a few days for signature. They will probably be completed and put in operation about Jan. 1, 1876.

POSTMASTER BURT'S REMOVAL.

The Postmaster General declines to give any information concerning the reported removal of Gen. Burt, Postmaster at Boston. It is ascertained, however, from other sources that the question is under consideration, and that the removal of Gen. Burt is probable within the present week.

REFORM IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

United States District Attorney Wells has already made numerous reforms in the administration of that office, and expresses his intention to so conduct its affairs, with proper assistants, as to avoid further public complaint. He is now closely engaged in endeavoring to discover the parties guilty of abstracting from the files records of cases sent by the Police Court to the Criminal Court.

THE CABINET AND THE PRESIDENT.

All the members of the Cabinet are now in Washington except Secretaries Fish and Robeson. Although the President will vacate his cottage at Long Branch this week, he may, before returning to Washington, visit his farm near St. Louis.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Post Office changes during the week ending Sept. 18, 1875:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Julia A. Gilpatrick, North-east Harbor, Hancock County, Me.; Hiram Blood, South Sebec, Piscataquis County, Me.; Miss Almira S. Farrington, Wrentham, Suffolk County, Mass.; Miss Mary Gilmore, Ira, Rutland County, Vt.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—George C. Lutes, Barnard's Crossing, Monroe County; R. Wilber Powers, Durhamville, Oneida County; G. G. Saxton, Triangle, Broome County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—Smith Fields, Croton, Hunterdon County; E. S. Woodruff, Shiloh, Cumberland County.

Pennsylvania.—Office Established—Lenox, Susquehanna County, George W. Mapes, Postmaster. Name Changed—East Springhill, Bradford County, to Silvara. Postmasters Appointed—Daniel C. Davis, Davis, Indiana County; Henry Geise, Hanover Junction, York County; Edward J. D. Hamm, Jones' Mills, Westmoreland County; Henry M. Keher, Kellersburg, Armstrong County; George Y. Leslie, Moravia, Lawrence County; William Peart, Oscar, Armstrong County; Solomon W. Lasher, Tulpehocken, Berks County.

Maryland.—Office Established—Lynch, Kent County, William Hepburn, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Joseph L. Stern, Denning's, Carroll County; William M. Travis, Taylor's Island, Dorchester County; William Wheeler, of Baltimore Union Meeting-house, Baltimore County.

HORSE DISEASE IN BUFFALO.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Friday reports the appearance of a disease resembling the epizootic among the horses in that city. It says: "In order to get at the facts in the matter our reporter called at several places where horses are largely employed, and also made application at the establishment of the well-known veterinary surgeon, Dr. William Somerville, on Erie street. It was ascertained that all the horses belonging to the Street Railroad Company, as well as those belonging to the express companies, livery-stable men, &c. were suffering to a greater or less extent. Dr. W. S. Somerville, Jr., stated that all the horses in Buffalo were at present affected with a disease which had several of the symptoms of the old epizootic, though the type was decidedly milder. The first indications are a cough, a slight swelling of the parotid glands, dull, and watery eyes, 'staring' coat, followed by a discharge from the nostrils—the latter not being so profuse as in the case of the epizootic. The disease was first observed, Dr. Somerville stated, a week ago to day. None of the horses attacked, we understand, have been incapacitated for work; and it is the opinion of the veterinary surgeon named that it would be better to give them the usual exercise, taking care that they should not be subjected to sudden heat or cold. As far as heard from the cases yield to proper treatment, and some of the horses first attacked are now nearly recovered. It is believed that the disease originates in a cold, consequent upon the sudden change of weather, the material fall in temperature, dampness, &c."

INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RECENT RIFLE MATCH —A RETURN MATCH CERTAIN.

The London *Times* of Sept. 7, in a leading article, says:

It is easy to cheapen in a cynical way the significance of the national demonstration which our American correspondent records in the letter we publish this morning. No doubt, if we measure events by a strict standard of utility, it is impossible to claim for the American riflemen, who were welcomed so enthusiastically on their return to their native country a little more than three weeks ago, any higher credit than belongs to any similar band of successful marksmen. They were excellent shots, most admirably disciplined in all the physical and moral qualities needed to win victory in a shooting match; but as much might be said of any English, Scotch, or Irish team which is sent to compete at Wimbledon without raising any public interest beyond that of the hour. It is not to be denied that the interest excited by the visit of the American riflemen to Ireland went much deeper. It was invested with an international character, and it is not surprising that the triumph of their representatives was pleasant to Americans. Englishmen could not help feeling nervous for the fair fame of English oarsmen when the Harvard crew challenged the best "four" that Oxford could put upon the water, and the victory of Oxford brought a personal pleasure to many of us who care little about the sporting jargon of "aquatics." So it is with our American kinsmen when they welcome the triumphant return of Col. Gildersleeve and his friends. They need not be individually interested in the subtleties of rifle shooting to be proud of their countrymen's exploits; and the rapturous applause with which the returning champions were met, the public escort of troops, the ceremonious greetings of the municipal dignitaries, and the processions with their bright banners and lively music are significant of the keen interest Americans feel in everything which brings them into relation with what is, after all, their mother country.

The struggle is over, and it is pleasant to feel that the event leaves no rankling memories behind. On some former occasions, when American skill and endurance have entered into competition with the same English development of qualities, there have been open squabbles or carping suspicions. It is unnecessary to do more than refer to the discreditable incidents of the prize-fight between Sayers and Heenan, or to the unseemly controversy which, especially on the other side of the Atlantic, followed the Oxford and Harvard boat race. But there has been no shadow of any such unpleasantness during the visit of the American riflemen to the United Kingdom. Col. Gildersleeve, at the banquet given to his team by the City of New-York on the 23d ult., warmly expressed his gratitude for the spirit in which he and his friends had been received. "Everywhere," he said, "the name of an American citizen is a passport." We heartily rejoice not only that this is so, but that it is felt to be so without misgiving by our kinsfolk when they visit us. The mission of the rifle team was a very fair test of the popular temper. In Ireland the fact that the Irish marksmen, despite the disadvantage of having no volunteer corps among them to develop a taste for shooting, had been successful in carrying off the Elcho Challenge Shield at Wimbledon last year from the English and Scotch teams was deemed a thing to be nationally proud of. The international match shot off at Dollymount clearly proved that, though there might be as good individual shots among the Irish marksmen as among the Americans, the level of skill among the latter was far higher than anything shown either by their competitors or by the English and Scotch teams subsequently at the Wimbledon meeting. The even shooting and thorough drill of the strangers offered a valuable lesson to our riflemen, who are too apt to rely on individual preparation. The Americans, in truth, deserved the victory they won at the Dublin match. But, to the credit of an excitable populace who saw themselves robbed of a highly-prized honor, it was courteous throughout to the foreign guests who carried off the glory of the contest. The cordiality of the welcome offered to the American team, both in Dublin and Belfast, was equaled at Wimbledon, where, however, the strangers did not compete, and where, accordingly, there was neither occasion nor excuse for excitement.

The defeat of the Irish Team by the Americans at Dollymount was quickly followed by the repeated victory of the former at Wimbledon. It was argued that as the Irishmen had carried off the Elcho Challenge Shield a second time from their English and Scotch competitors, the conquerors of the Irishmen had, in fact, proved their superiority to any team of marksmen the United Kingdom could produce. This, however, is a fallacious process of reasoning. It is quite possible that by picking the best shots out of each of the British teams the Americans might be matched or surpassed. A trial of this nature, indeed, was offered at Wimbledon, but it was refused, we believe, on very reasonable grounds by Col. Gildersleeve. Nevertheless, until some trial of the kind has been made, it cannot be held to be proved that the American marksmen are invincible on this side of the water. Col. Gildersleeve held out the temptation to British riflemen of a grand international shooting match to be opened at Philadelphia next year, when the Centennial Exhibition is expected to draw all the nations of the earth to the Quaker City, and, though the offer has not been formally accepted on behalf of the English, Scotch, and Irish Teams, on whom naturally would fall the responsibilities of championship, it may be inferred from Lord Wharncliffe's response to the invitation that these kingdoms will not be unrepresented in so interesting a competition. We fully believe that the welcome given at Philadelphia to English or Irish riflemen, whether they be winners or losers, will be no less cordial than that which Col. Gildersleeve and his party received in Dublin and at Wimbledon. If the best physical capacities of our countrymen and of our transatlantic kinsmen can be matched and tested by comparison without kindling contemptible jealousies or breeding bad blood, there can be no reason why such friendly contests should not be from time to time fought out. The exercises in which they contend furnish in themselves an admirable discipline of the body and mind; temperance and patience, endurance and vigilance, are as indispensable in the trained marksman as a quick eye and a steady hand. But besides this, it is a good thing to show to a world which is too apt to measure everything by a pecuniary standard—and the lesson is at least as much needed in the United States as it is here—that there are pursuits and amusements into which the corruptions of the betting ring will not be allowed to intrude. No one has ever doubted the perfect integrity with which our rifle-shooting competitions are conducted, and it is only bare justice to say that the American marksmen of Col. Gildersleeve's team shoot as "straight" in every sense of the word as the best of our Wimbledon prize winners. These are some of the incidental benefits to be expected from the encouragement of such rivalries as that of the American and Irish marksmen. The main advantage, of course, in every movement of the kind is that it breaks down some small portion of the thick wall of distrust, suspicion, and jealousy which a painful history, checkered with many misunderstandings, has raised up between two great nations, who ought to be one in heart as they are one in blood. We do not exaggerate the effect of a slight affair like a rifle match, but many private friendships have been cemented by a community of amusements, and communities, after all, are very much like the individuals who make them up.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN RESIDENT OF ROME.

The Roman correspondent of the London *Echo* writes on Sept. 3: "I have to record, with regret, the death of Mrs. Emily Gould at Perugia two days ago. She was well known as the foundress of the Italo-American school at Rome, which was flourishing under her energetic direction. She was the first to introduce the kindergarten system publicly into this city, a system already practiced on a small scale in one or two foreign residents' families. Several bright, intelligent, and *civilized* children bear witness to her excellent training, although she was permitted but a few years to carry on her work. Mrs. Gould had been suffering for several months from a painful malady, and much sympathy has been felt and expressed throughout by all who knew her and Dr. Gould. Rev. Somerset Burtchaell was summoned from Spoleto to read part of the burial office over her remains, which are to be sent to her native country, America."

LONG ISLAND CITY'S DEBT.

The present bonded indebtedness of Long Island City is stated to be as follows: The portion of the old Newtown debt for which the city is responsible, about $400,000; water bonds authorized by the original act, $300,000; surveying and mapping the city, establishing grades, &c., $133,000; the balance of the debt of the old Village of Astoria, assumed by the city, $1,980 39—a total of $834,980 39. To this is soon to be added $50,000 of water bonds recently authorized. The Assessors' valuation of property in the city is about $5,000,000, on a basis of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. actual values, making the public debt only about four per cent. of the entire property.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Edwin Adams, the tragedian, is at the Sturtevant House.

Dr. William Center, of the British Army, is at the Hoffman House.

James R. Partridge, United States Minister to Brazil, and Lieut. Commander A. H. Wright, United States Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

Senator George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Congressman George W. Hendee, of Vermont; ex-Senator James Wood, of Geneseo, N. Y.; S. H. Rhodes, Insurance Commissioner for Massachusetts; Orrin T. Welch, Insurance Commissioner for Kansas, and J. M. Forster, Insurance Commissioner for Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WRECK OF THE CITY OF WACO.

ASHORE ON THE FLORIDA COAST—THE PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

The steam-ship City of Waco, which went ashore at French Reef, on the Florida coast, on Thursday last, belonged to C. H. Mallory & Co., of this City, and was at the time of the accident on her way from this port to Galveston, Texas. Her owners state that from the information forwarded to them there is every probability that she will be got off with little damage. The following is a full list of her passengers, all of whom were saved and proceeded on their journey:

Cabin.—Mr. Francis C. Stanwood, Mr. N. Wolf, O. Weyworth, Mrs. McDonald, Mr. P. Valdez, Mr. E. Batterbury, Jr., Mr. W. Mortimer Prall (or Pratt,) Mrs. J. Robins and three children, Mr. Tift, Mr. E. H. Kierke, Mr. George Valdez, Mr. Antonio Guerra, Mr. J. C. Cleary.

Steerage.—W. E. Don, E. F. Sullivan, Charles Plant, A. W. Smith, Mrs. Lewis and three children, Mrs. George Lewis, Mrs. M. Joseph, J. Frecas, Frank José, Mr. Rugas and wife, F. Enas, F. Silver, J. Fracas, Mr. Bucklin, Frank Wirt, Mr. Wellock, Thomas Frank, and E. Holden.

The cargo consisted chiefly of provisions and dry goods, and was of the value of about $150,000. The City of Waco was valued at $250,000, and was only partially insured in New-York and English companies. She was launched at Chester, Penn., in September, 1873. Her dimensions are: Length, 240 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; dept of hold, 27 feet; burden, 1,486 tons. She is brig rigged, and her engines are on the compound principle. French Reef is ninety miles from Key West, extending from Cape Florida to Tortugas, a distance of 180 miles.

A MYSTERY IN TREMONT.

AN UNKNOWN MAN MURDERED ON THE OLD BOSTON ROAD—NO CLUE TO THE ASSASSINS.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning Abraham Laudrine, a colored boy, residing at the village of West Farms, reported at the Thirty-fourth Precinct Station-house, in Tremont, that his father, George Laudrine, while collecting waste wood in the woods bordering the old Boston road, about half way between King's Bridge road and the bridge crossing the Bronx River had discovered the dead body of a man lying in the undergrowth on the outskirts of the forest. Roundsman McCullagh and Detective Buckbee at once proceeded to the spot indicated by the boy, and found the body of a man five feet three inches in height, with a Jewish cast of features, dark brown hair and light sandy whiskers, aged apparently about twenty-nine years. It was dressed in a dark coat and pants, light corduroy vest, blue mixed stockings and calfskin boots. Near the body was a basket containing gentleman's underwear and other articles of haberdashery, indicating that the occupation of the deceased was that of a peddler. Upon examination the officers found ten or twelve wounds about the head of the man, which proved conclusively that he had been murdered, but as there were no evidences of a struggle in the vicinity, the theory of the detectives was that he had been brought there in a wagon, and hastily thrown into the bushes. Capt. Bennett, who closely examined the ground within a radius of several rods, stated that the deed was undoubtedly performed by strangers, as the Bronx River flows but a short distance from the spot where the body was found, and as it is of sufficient depth to effectually conceal the body of a man, the murderer, if a resident of that locality, would probably have sunk the body in the river. While making an investigation Capt. Bennett found a bill of a prominent livery stable keeper against a person of respectability in the neighborhood, and this may lead to the discovery of the murderer, although the Captain does not attach much weight to the circumstance. Coroner Miller, of Tremont, was summoned, and he impaneled a jury, and after viewing the body adjourned the inquest until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON MARKET PRICES.

In Washington Market last week there was an increased activity in trade, prices, however, remaining unchanged. The trade in meats was good, and a better quality of beef was exhibited in the stalls. The supply of game is very limited, but there is an abundance of fish of all varieties. The receipts of peaches on Saturday consisted of ninety-three car-loads, for which there was a fair demand. The following are the rates at which some of the principal articles were sold: Meats—Spring lamb, per pound, 20 to 25 cents; hind-quarters of mutton, 14 to 16 cents; fore-quarters, 10 to 15 cents; hind-quarters of veal, 18 to 20 cents; fore-quarters, 10 to 12 cents; Spring chickens, 25 to 28 cents; Bucks County chickens, 25 to 28 cents; Jersey fowls, 18 to 20 cents; Jersey Spring chickens, 20 cents; tame squabs, $2 75 to $3 per dozen; Spring ducks, 22 to 25 cents; woodcock, $1 to $1 50 per pair; snipe, $2 per dozen; turkeys, 20 to 25 cents; smoked hams, imported, 35 cents per pound; beef tongues, $1 to $1 50 each; domestic hams, 15 cents; fresh pork, 13 to 14 cents; fish—sheepheads, 25 cents per pound; weak-fish, 10 to 12 cents per pound; soft crabs, $1 to $2 per dozen; frozen salmon, 45 cents per pound; blue-fish, 8 to 10 cents per pound; sea-bass, 15 to 20 cents per pound; lobsters, 8 to 10 cents per pound; striped bass, 20 to 25 cents; mackerel, each, 15 to 18 cents; eels, 15 to 20 cents per pound; black-fish, 10 to 12 cents per pound; codfish, 8 to 10 cents per pound; halibut, 15 to 18 cents per pound; haddock, 8 cents per pound; green turtle, 15 to 20 cents. Butter, &c.—Butter, from 20 to 40 cents per pound; cheese, 8 to 30 cents per pound; eggs, ten for twenty-five cents. Vegetables—Green peas, half-peck, 25 cents; cabbage, 5 to 10 cents; potatoes, per half peck, 20 cents; parsley, 3 cents per bunch; Lima beans, 20 to 25 cents per quart; sweet potatoes, 30 cents per half peck; egg plant, 5 to 10 cents each; mushrooms, 60 to 75 cents per quart; oyster plant, 8 to 10 cents per bunch. Fruits and nuts—New dates, per pound, 15 cents; soft-shelled almonds, per pound, 25 cents; Messina lemons, $3 to $5 per 100; Palermo lemons, $3 to $5 per 100; filberts, per pound, 15 cents; cranberries, per quart, 9 cents; oranges, 50 cents per dozen; fresh prunes, 5 to 6 pounds for $1; currants, per pound, 10 cents; cherries, 10 to 15 cents per pound; peaches, 30 cents to $2 per basket, or $1 to $2 per crate; watermelons, 10 to 40 cents each; Apples, 10 to 12 cents per quarter peck; muskmelons, 5 to 25 cents each; grapes, 20 to 25 cents per box.

THE CITY REPUBLICAN CLUB.

A special meeting of this club was held at their head-quarters, No. 211 Fourth avenue, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for prosecuting the Fall campaign. Major Willard Bullard, the President, occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with a brief speech on the action of the Saratoga Convention, commending the platform and candidates as worthy of the support of all good citizens. Several new members were elected. A. J. Plumb offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Major Bullard, Col. Charles E. L. Holmes, Capt. M. Cregan, Samuel H. Randall, Capt. John H. Brady, John R. Lawrence, and John J. O'Brien are hereby appointed a special committee to raise a banner in front of the club-rooms, and call for a mass ratification meeting, with power to name the day, erect stands in Union square, engage music and speakers.

Capt. M. Cregan offered a resolution that the club-rooms be open to the public every evening until the night of the election, which was carried.

On motion of John R. Lawrence A. J. Plumb was elected Secretary of the Club, to act with Capt. John H. Brady.

The special committee on raising a banner organized by electing Col. Holmes Chairman, Samuel H. Randall Secretary, and M. Cregan Treasurer.

The committee will go to work this week and make arrangements for an imposing demonstration on Union square.

THE LAST REGATTA OF THE SEASON.

The regatta of the New-York Yacht Club which is to be sailed on Thursday, and which will be the last of the season, promises to be an event of much interest. Rear Commodore Kane has offered four prizes—one for first-class schooners, measuring 7,000 cubic feet and over; one for second-class schooners, measuring less than 7,000 cubic feet; one for first-class sloops, measuring 2,000 cubic feet and over, and one for second-class sloops, measuring less than 2,000 cubic feet. The course will be from the starting point opposite Stapleton, Staten Island, to and around buoy No. 10 on the South-west Spit, keeping it on the port hand; thence to and around the Sandy Hook lightship, keeping it on the starboard hand, and return over the same course, keeping the South-west Spit buoy No. 10 on the starboard hand. Yachts must keep to the eastward of buoys Nos. 9, 11, and 13, on the west bank, to the southward of buoy No. 8½ on South-west Spit, and outside of buoy No. 5½ on the point of Sandy Hook, going and returning, and will pass between the judges' boat and the club-house on arriving home.

CHILDREN ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED.

Three Italian organ grinders, all living in Baxter street, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire on charges of employing children to solicit alms. Lucien Baptiste, for so employing Darius Burginone, aged ten, was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions in default of $500 bail. Marcus Dominick was similarly disposed of, he having in his service Theresa, aged eleven, a sister of the boy Darius. The mother of the children was paid twenty-five cents per day for the boy and thirty cents for the girl. They were both sent to the House of Detention. Francis Bruski, who proved that the child he employed was his own daughter, was discharged, and the child was committed to the Catholic Protectory. As the father was leaving the court-room the little thing raised such an outcry that the Judge had not the heart to separate them, and the commitment was revoked. An agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who was present, was instructed to inquire into the treatment of the child.

A MIDNIGHT SURPRISE.

CAPTS. VAN DUSEN AND ALLAIRE BREAK UP TWO GAMBLING HOUSES—THE GAMESTERS ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, succeeded in gaining an entrance to the gaming saloon on the second floor of No. 856 Broadway, of which George Pierce is the reputed proprietor, and arrested six persons found on the premises. The manner in which an entrance was effected was as follows: Patrolman Moffat, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was sent by Capt. Van Dusen to ascertain if any gambling was going on at "Mike" Murray's establishment, No. 135 Eighth street. The officer was attired in plain clothes, and was selected by the Captain from the fact that he looked like a countryman when out of uniform. Moffat went to Murray's place and rang the bell. A colored man answered the summons, and informed him that there was nothing going on there. As the officer was turning to go away one of the "steerers" who hang about Murray's establishment, deceived by his appearance, accosted him, and asked him if he was looking for a "game." Moffat replied that he was, and the "steerer" then informed him that he knew of a quiet "game" near by to which he could conduct him. The officer accepted the offer, and was piloted to No. 856 Broadway. The door was opened by the colored doorkeeper, and the officer holding the door open gave a preconcerted signal, and Capt. Van Dusen, with Detectives Slevin and Carr and several other officers, who had followed the disguised officer and the "steerer" from Eighth street rushed into the place. The negro gave the alarm, and when the Police reached the gaming-room on the second floor the gamblers had risen from the faro table at which they had been playing, and were standing about the room. Six persons were found and were arrested. Among them was Thomas Shedd, a well-known gambler, who is now under bail for keeping a gaming saloon at No. 700 Broadway. The prisoners were locked up at the Mercer Street Police Station, and a full set of gambling implements found in the place were seized by the Police. Pierce, the reputed proprietor, was not on the premises. This place was entered by Capt. Van Dusen about two weeks ago, and Pierce, who was arrested at the time, is under $1,000 bail to await trial.

About the same time Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, made a descent on the gaming saloon situated on the second floor of the premises known as the "Gotham," No. 268 Bowery. This place has been entered so often by the Police that unusual precautions were taken to prevent their entrance. Capt. Allaire, with several officers in plain clothes, passed through an alleyway in Elizabeth street and gained the roof of the "Gotham," which is a low two-story building. From an extension in the front of the premises the officers reached the windows of the room in which the gambling was carried on and saw a number of men seated around a faro table playing cards. Access could not be obtained through the windows, as they were secured by heavy iron bars, and the Police were compelled to make their entrance by the usual means, and before they gained the room occupied by the gamblers they had to force four doors. The time consumed by the Police in effecting their entrance gave the gamblers an opportunity to close the game, and to conceal the dealing box, checks, and other gambling implements in a safe in the room. When Capt. Allaire entered he found only a faro table. Two men were found in the room, and on making a search, four others were discovered secreted in a small room on the same floor. They were arrested and locked up in the Mulberry Street Station, whither the faro table and lay-out were also removed. An examination of the premises showed that extraordinary precautions had been taken to prevent a surprise. The entrance to the second floor is from the bar-room, and at this point a door fastened by a night latch was found. At this door was continually stationed a man with a key to open the door to those only whom he knew or who were introduced by some *habitué* of the place. Passing through a narrow hallway another door, fastened with a night-latch, was reached. Through this door access was gained to the staircase leading to the upper part of the house. At the head of this flight is another door, secured in a like manner. To the inside of each of these doors is fastened a bell, which is sounded by the opening of the door, and in each is a small wicket through which any person demanding admission may be seen. Another door, similar in construction and fastenings, is encountered before reaching the room set apart for the game. The windows of this room, both front and rear, are secured with iron gratings on the inside, with wooden slats within so constructed as to prevent any light being seen from the street. The doors leading from other portions of the house and from the rear were all locked and secured by iron bars on the inside, and the gamblers evidently felt themselves secure from interruption. The precautions which had been taken to keep out the Police, however, proved unfortunate for the gamblers, as they were unable to make their escape when surprised.

THE TURF.

THE FALL MEETING OF THE LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB—OTHER MEETINGS.

The series of great Fall meetings will begin to-day at Louisville, Ky., under the auspices of the Louisville Jockey Club, and the event is looked forward to with interest by turfmen in this vicinity, as the several events to be decided this week will bring out a large number of fresh colts, especially in the two-year-old stakes. Their performances will be minutely considered, as many of them are entered for the great three-year-old events of the Centennial year at Jerome Park, Saratoga, and Long Branch. The programme of the Louisville Jockey Club promises rich sport, and to-day three races will be decided, the first being a dash of a mile and a quarter, for all ages; second, the St. Leger Stakes, for three-year olds, two miles, $50 each and $1,000 added. This has twenty nominations. The third race will be one of mile heats for all ages. For to-morrow the programme consists of the Blue Grass Stake, for two-year-old fillies, $25 each, with $300 added, three-quarters of a mile. This stake has fifteen youngsters engaged. The second race is one of two-mile heats, for all ages, for a purse of $700, and the third race a dash of a mile and a half, for a purse of $300.

On Wednesday the first race will be the Reynolds Stake for all ages, mile heats, $25 entrance, and $400 added by Mr. J. W. H. Reynolds, in which there are eleven nominations. Following this will be the Belle Meade Stakes, for two-year-old colts, $25 each, and $300 added, which has twenty-three entries. The distance is three-quarters of a mile. The third race is a dash of a mile and a quarter for all ages. The opening race on Thursday will be the Woodburn Stakes for three-year-old fillies, $50 each, half forfeit, and $500 added by Mr. A. J. Alexander, the proprietor of the Woodburn stud farm. The distance is a mile and three-quarters. This will be followed by a race of mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $500, and the day's sport will close with a post stake for all ages, three miles. The entrance is $50 each, and $800 added, and has closed with nine subscribers, including Messrs. F. B. Harper, John Fauld, Dennis McCarthy, Robinson, Morgan & Co., Thomas A. Gay, William Jennings, W. Cottrill, A. B. Lewis & Co., and J. Russ Butler. On Friday there will be four races, beginning with the Gentlemen's Cup, valued at $250, 160 pounds minimum weight. Members of this or any other club to ride one mile and an eighth. Following this will be the Tobacco Stake for three-year olds that have not won prior to Aug. 1, 1875, $25 each, and $400 added by the tobacco dealers of Louisville. The race is to be of mile heats, and has nineteen nominations. The third is a selling race for all ages, dash of a mile and a quarter, with the usual allowances. The day's sport will close with the Sanford Stake for two-year olds, one mile, $25 each, and Mr. M. H. Sanford, of this City, in whose honor the stake was named, is to add $500, of which $100 is to go to the second horse. There are twenty-eight nominations, many of the best bred youngsters in Kentucky being engaged. On Saturday, the last day of the meeting, there are also four races, beginning with the Merchants' Stake for all ages, four miles, $50 each, play or pay, and the merchants of Louisville are to add $1,000, and $500 additional if Fellowcraft's time of 7:19½ is beaten. There are eleven entries for this, and there will doubtless be a grand race. The second event will be a handicap for all ages, purse of $250, one mile and a half, to be followed by the Galt House Stake for three-year olds, two-mile heats, $50 each; the Galt House to add $750. This closed with sixteen nominations. The concluding race of the meeting will be one of mile heats for beaten horses for a purse of $500, with allowance according to the number of times the horses have been beaten.

The second annual fair and meeting of the Hudson River Agricultural and Driving Park Association will commence at Poughkeepsie to-morrow (Tuesday) and continue four days. The entries in the agricultural department are very numerous, embracing 186 head of cattle, 180 horses, 84 sheep, 55 entries of swine, 215 of poultry, and of implements, machines, farm produce, domestic manufacture, and miscellaneous there are 410 entries. For the speed classes a great many well-known trotters are engaged. In the three-minute purse there are fifteen entries. In the 2:40 purse six are engaged, including Charley Young, Silas Rich, Look Out, Newton, and Alpha. In the 2:50 class there are thirteen entries, and the purse for five-year olds has Happy Medium, Jr., Undine, Saul, and Camon. In the stallion purse are Wild Oats, North Star Mambrino, Stump-puller, and Baron Luff, and the purse for four-year olds has Marksman, Blossom, Alice Medium, and Frank Ellis. Besides these there are several running and double team races yet to fill.

There is to be a grand turf revival at Cincinnati next month which promises the most successful results. The first meeting of the Chester Driving Park Association is to be held on Oct. 5 and the three following days. Twenty thousand dollars will be given in premiums, and there will be two trotting races and one running race each day. The entries are to close on Saturday next, Sept. 25.

The first of the Fall trotting meetings, to be held at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds on the off days of the Jerome Park meeting, will furnish good sport, as all the purses have closed with numerous entries.

The new Washington Driving Park Association will give a grand Fall trotting meeting at Brightwood Park, at the national capital, commencing Oct. 19, and continuing the three following days. The purses amount to $5,000, and are to close on Saturday next, Sept. 25.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The sacred concert of "L'Orpheon Français," which was to have taken place at Jones' Wood Colosseum yesterday, was postponed until Sunday next.

We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star Line for valued additions to our European files received by the steam-ship Celtic last night.

Mrs. Mary Hall, a woman forty years of age, who was found sick yesterday, and in a destitute condition, at No. 60 Canton street, was placed under the treatment of Dr. Little.

James O'Brien, aged twenty-nine years, was arrested yesterday for having cut Michael Geraghty, of No. 243 East Twenty-second street, on the head with a razor, during a fight on Saturday night. He was held to await examination.

During the past week thirty-nine families, containing one hundred and twenty-two children, have received medical attendance, medicine, and nourishing food free of charge from the Sick Childrens' Relief Bureau, at No. 327 Rivington street.

The members of the Slavonian Fraternity in this city and Brooklyn have started a fund for the relief of the suffering Christians in Herzgovina. Contributions may be remitted to any of the officers of the society, or to the Treasurer, at No. 15 Union place, Brooklyn.

Peter Cunman, aged fifteen, of No. 111 West Twentieth street, discharged a pistol in the yard of his residence. The bullet went through a window in the rear of the residence of Mr. Frederick Olmstead, No. 111 West Twentieth street, but fortunately did no further damage. Mr. Olmstead refused to make complaint against the youth and he was not arrested.

BROOKLYN.

Frank Mace, aged thirty-one years, died yesterday morning in a shed in Burroughs' brickyard, foot of Taylor street. It is believed that death resulted from dissipation and exposure.

Mr. W. E. Rogers, of Schenectady, addressed the free temperance meeting at Robinson Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. Rogers will speak this evening at the Seventeenth Street M. E. Church.

It is expected that the case of Tilton versus Beecher will be called from the calendar of the City Court this morning by Judge Reynolds. Mr. Morris, counsel for Mr. Tilton, will answer that he is ready.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday night Officer Kelly, of the Twelfth Precinct, arrested George Hynes, carpenter, of No. 1,369 St. Mark's avenue, on a charge of having beaten his boy, a lad fifteen years of age, until he became insensible. The Ambulance Sergeant subsequently ascertained that the boy was insensible from intoxication, and that his spine had been injured in some unknown way.

It was reported yesterday at Police Head-quarters that Mr. McMahon, who was shot on Friday night at Deerfoot Park by Johnson, had greatly improved, and that he is likely to recover. Up to the latest accounts the physicians had not extracted the two balls lodged in his body. Johnson remains in Raymond Street Jail, and when questioned yesterday as to his motive for shooting McMahon, replied that he did so in self-defense.

NEW-JERSEY.

The census of Perth Amboy fixes the population at 3,739.

Bishop Odenheimer has established the Episcopal residence at Newark.

Business at the locomotive establishments in Paterson is unusually dull.

The Congregational Society of Woodbridge have just laid the corner-stone of a new church edifice.

Young Stone, who attempted to take the life of his father in Newark on Saturday afternoon, was admitted to bail on the same day, his uncle going on his bond. His father was not inclined to make a charge against him at first; but the Police insisting, he finally lodged a charge of atrocious assault.

THE LATE JUDGE WOODRUFF.

TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY BY AN OLD LAWYER—REMINISCENCES OF HIS EARLY DAYS AS A STUDENT.

Mr. Potter Davis, now residing at Bedford Depot, in this State, gives the following reminiscences of the late Judge Woodruff:

"Judge Lewis B. Woodruff has passed away from earth. I can not allow my pen to lay idly by me without paying my tribute to a great, good, and very wise man—one whose virtues were resplendent, truly bright and shining. He in his early youth made his appearance at Newark, N. J., where he entered the law office of the then celebrity in his day, Chief Justice Hornblower, the friend and close associate of Theodore Frelinghuysen, Riggs, Van Arsdale, and Archie Gifford. Hornblower, Frelinghuysen, and Riggs lived near to one another. There was what was called the Common, (now called the Lower Park,) a pretty, somewhat heart-shaped piece of ground, containing some sixty acres, charmingly laid out and surrounded, even fifty years ago, with stately elm-trees. Hornblower's house was at the lower end of the Common. I've played ball there with my college fellows—the present Frederick Frelinghuysen was of our number. Theodore Frelinghuysen had a wife, but no children born to him. Frederick, our present worthy representative in Congress, was nephew to Theodore Frelinghuysen. Theodore Frelinghuysen lived in close neighborhood to Hornblower. Riggs' elegant abode was at the head of the Common—they formed the quality, or rather solid men in their day. Van Arsdale dwelt on the west side of the Common, Archie Gifford and Anthony Dey (another legal celebrity,) lived at a northerly point of the Common. Altogether this knot of lawyers was resplendent, truly bright and shining; those of them who had daughters moved in the most refined and fashionable circle. Hornblower had six daughters and two sons, Frelinghuysen none. Riggs (my impression is) had five, and they together made up a very gay and stylish court, drawing largely upon the beaux from New-York, who, in those days, did not travel from New-York to Newark by rail as now—the beau in those days, forty-five years ago, was put to his me el crossing over from the foot of Courtlandt street to Paulus Hook (now Jersey City) in a row-boat. After reaching Paulus Hook good horses and carriages were had, and then a splendid drive over a roadway of eleven miles, laid in concrete and white gravel, shaded upon both sides by a healthy row of red-heart willow. Once upon this road, and with a good team, the New-York gallant soon sped his way to Newark. Sunday was generally the red-letter day, and of this gay and lively throng was our long-remembered and most worthy friend, merchant prince Breathe, who married the charming belle in her day—Maria Kinney—the daughter of A. W. Kinney the hardware merchant and intimate friend of the Hornblowers, the Frelinghuysens, and Riggs. Van Arsdale had sons, but no daughters. Gifford and Anthony Dey numbered in their households each two or more daughters. As may readily be believed, Newark was at times lively. Among the gallants who married besides those mentioned in a former article in THE TIMES was Alexander M. Cumming, a very clever gentleman. He had his ups and downs, and, I believe, like the subject of the present notice, has long since passed away. I remember another gallant, Burt Howell, a young and promising lawyer. The fashionable resorts for summering in those days were the Orange Mountain and Schooly's Mountain Spring; thither the young lovers would flee, by means of their private vehicles or by four-horse Troy or Concord coaches—now it is by rail. I remember well when young Woodruff entered the law office of Chief Justice Hornblower. We used to call him the 'bull-headed country boy law student.' He was very negligent in his exterior—in appearance, in his style of dress, so careless, so very untidy, even now in my memory I flit back in great wonderment of his rising so high in point of fame, as in his early days there was nothing in the least promising about him. Nevertheless, he plodded on and on, till by and by, to the surprise of every one, he courted and married Harriett Hornblower. It was after he finished his law studies that he married, and (if I remember rightly) moved into New-York City. The bull-headed country boy law student there began the practice of law. His perseverance, his determination, coupled with his being a 'Knight of the Hatchet'—unswervingly true—he ran high in character, and very high in his profession as a lawyer. He was always of a commanding figure, very dignified, yet as gentle as a child. He was a perfect man, true and upright altogether. As an Elder of the Collegiate Church in New-York his high-toned religious character and experience, coupled yet easy, graceful dignity rendered him highly beloved by us, his brother members. His counsel at our church board was sought and listened to and followed unswervingly. When he rose to speak all was hushed. Grave, astute, learned, expounding with perfect clearness, he was weighed in the balance 'and never found wanting.' Oh, would that we had more such Judges, 'one you could not corrupt.' He loved his neighbor as himself. God's Holy Spirit shone refulgently bright, down, deep down into his large and ever-overflowing soul. His Christian life was indeed bright, shining, glittering; he followed his Saviour meekly, humbly, truly, devotedly; and he has now gone, leaving behind his mortal body; his soul has risen to God who gave it, and now, in the far-off regions high up, where God is, our beloved friend has found the bright pearly gates open to receive him who but so recently dwelt among us.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright—for the end of that man is peace."

A DESPERATE MEANS OF ESCAPE.

Mary Ryan, residing at No. 552 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, had a quarrel yesterday, at her lodgings, with David C. Brush, with whom she has been living for some twelve months past. After the quarrel Brush left the place, but the woman, fearing that he might return and attempt to kill her, securely bolted the door. She then procured a rope, by means of which she intended to escape by the window of her room, which was on the third floor in case he should return. Her apprehensions proved to be well founded, as Brush returned about an hour afterward and endeavored to gain admittance. The woman tied the rope around her body in all haste, and having fastened it to the window, descended by this means, but as the rope was not long enough, she remained suspended at a height of some eight or nine feet from the ground. Brush broke open the door, and finding the woman suspended in the manner stated, he cut the rope and caused her to fall. Three of her ribs were broken, and she also sustained severe internal injuries. Brush was immediately arrested and locked up.

THE NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR.

The New-Jersey State Fair will open at Waverly to-day. The live stock, horticultural, poultry, and machinery departments will be unusually full. The society offers $12,000 in premiums. President Grant will be on the grounds on Tuesday afternoon. He will be accompanied by Col. Fred Grant and other members of his family. The American Rifle Team will visit the grounds on Thursday. There will be a grand exhibition of the choicest stock on the race track on Wednesday. The tournament of Thursday will be the great feature of the fair.

THE HIT OF THE DAY.—KNOX's Fall style of gentlemen's HATS. Its beauty, dress, and excellence are incomparable. Don't fail to buy your hats at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street; No. 533 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19.—Printing Cloths market was dull during the past week, with fluctuating and rather declining prices, the quotations at the close being 5c.@5⅛c., thirty days, for standard and Extra 64x64 goods. The sales of the week foot up 41,000 pcs.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Cathcart,
Miss M. Berkman,
T. Hurley,
Miss E. T. Hurley,
Miss M. Tinker,
J. C. McAndrew,
Mrs. A. McAndrew,
H. C. Hilmers,
J. M. Samuels,
Rev. I. G. Mason,
Rev. C. Cutting,
Rev. J. Hennesey,
Mrs. Hennesey,
J. P. Davis,
Mrs. Searle and child,
Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Merriam,
Miss A. W. Merriam,
W. Wendt,
W. Prosser,
W. T. Williams,
Miss I. Smith,
Mrs. McKay and niece,
Miss L. C. Mowry,
W. B. Sullivan,
W. Wilson,
A. T. Keckler,
L. Parodi,
A. P. Rudolphe,
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Taylor and Miss Taylor,
Kivas Tully and Miss Tully
G. C. Charteris and Miss Charteris,
A. F. McFarlane,
W. R. Allen,
Very Rev. P. Burke,
W. C. Story,
J. Coffey,
C. W. Cole,
J. W. Lindsay,
W. B. Lindsay,
J. Cramer,
R. A. Shields,
J. A. Smith,
Alphonse Thill,
C. Goffrie,
J. C. Wilbour,
C. H. Field,
Col. W. P. Fogg,
W. Simpson,
R. C. Schenck,
Col. J. Griffin,
Mrs. Griffin,
Miss Griffin and nurse,
Miss Desmazes,
Miss Griffiths,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Simon,
Mr. and Mrs. Ingram Taylor,
Dr. J. V. Tustin and Mrs. Tustin,
Miss Phillips,
Mrs. R. Murray,
Mrs. Anderson,
Mrs. Harland,
Mrs. W. E. Crofts,
S. Bastow, Jr.,
Mr. Goldsmith,
F. Longfield,
S. McBride,
A. G. Collicott,
J. A. Fisher,
Rev. G. B. Brady,
C. D. Holmes,
R. M. Graham,
T. Smith,
W. Gullett,
Dr. W. P. Whery,
G. J. McLaren,
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Dixon,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Sparrow,
Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Loomis,
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pearson,
Miss A. J. Mackenzie,
W. Simpson, Jr.,
W. C. Walpole,
Emil Brewer,
Prof. J. H. Raymond,
W. H. Raymond,
Rev. A. H. Burlingham,
Rev. H. Mottet,
E. Cowles,
Miss L. H. Cowles,
Miss F. Atwater,
Judge G. Thompson,
Mrs. Thompson,
Miss G. Thompson,
Miss M. Thompson,
Miss Riordan,
Miss Manning.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.

Mrs. E. R. Houghton,
Mr. Houghton,
Miss Sophie Houghton,
Master Auguste Houghton,
Master Henry Houghton,
Mrs. C. P. Houghton,
Miss Mary Houghton,
Miss Clara Houghton,
Miss Clara Morris,
Miss J. C. Whiton,
Miss Thomas,
Edward Sturges,
Mrs. Edward Sturges,
Miss Speyer,
B. E. Huntley,
H. Harbeck,
E. H. Barry,
Mrs. H. F. Biddle,
Mrs. A. B. Proal,
Miss Proal,
Master Proal,
Dr. J. C. Hutchison,
Dr. P. L. Scheuck,
C. J. Rowe,
W. H. Ward,
S. E. Sherwood,
Mrs. M. A. Easton,
Miss A. L. Easton,
Mrs. A. H. Ward,
W. S. Johnston,
Miss Minnie Johnston,
George H. Lea,
W. Granson Mann,
A. G. Samson,
E. J. Robins,
James Smalley,
Mrs. James Smalley,
E. W. Bliss,
J. F. Robertson,
William Smith,
Mrs. William Smith,
S. P. Avery,
C. Snowden,
Mrs. C. Snowden,
F. Rausch,
P. Newman,
A. Hernandez,
H. M. Neill,
W. C. O'Driscoll,
E. A. Buck,
Mrs. E. A. Buck,
Master Harry Buck,
Master John Buck,
L. B. Shields,
Mair Buzagio,
H. Nieter,
J. M. Audrine,
G. W. Humphreys,
Elijah Miers,
Mr. Kirkpatrick,
J. M. Walthew,
Robert Bornefeld,
Mrs. M. L. Mouton,
B. Scott Hurtt,
Miss Rendell,
John Wild,
James Gilmour,
C. L. Highmoore,
Mrs. C. L. Highmoore,
James Moore,
James T. Lee,
Frederick Foss,
Mr. Brady,
Mrs. Brady,
Miss Brady,
Mrs Bradford,
Thomas A. Jones,
G. E. Armstrong,
C. H. Taylor,
Gen. James Wood,
C. T. Kaskel,
C. A. MacDowell,
Charles A. Easton,
Mrs. Charles A. Easton,
William Turner Bryant,
Mrs. M. Allard,
Miss Lina Allard,
Miss Millie Allard,
Mrs. Gilmore,
Mrs. M. Kynaston,
Mrs. W. W. Keddle,
Mrs. McLaren,
J. Watts,
I. Watts,
J. Parcell.

In steam-ship Wisconsin from Liverpool.

J. W. Smith,
Miss M. W. Sawyer,
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wild and three children,
Jules Marty,
Alfred Marty,
Adrienne Marty,
F. A. Parker,
Lewis F. Zeger,
Bernard Cunningham,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Smith, two children and nurse,
William Addis,
Miss F. Brown,
E. A. Curley,
E. F. Leonard,
R. Moore,
Mrs. Sellers and daughter,
Dr. A. Litton,
E. Railings,
Miss A. Jones,
G. L. Gottschalke,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Pardesus,
Frederick Martin,
Mrs. Ann Jones and child,
Mr. and Mrs. Baron S. Barnes,
Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Reddington and daughter,
William McCarthy,
George Howarth,
Miss Sarah B. Hughes,
John Robinson,
A. Carr,
David Brew and daughter,
Miss Catherine Dawson,
Miss Sarah Gaskin,
J. W. Easter,
Miss H. Desonslevy,
Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Donnelly,
Samuel Kirkpatrick,
Mrs. Catherine Keenan,
Mrs. Bridget Keenan,
W. H. Smith,
W. H. Heenna,
William Case.

FROM OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro.—Hon. James R. Partridge and daughter, Lieut. E. R. Robinson, Louis Laugevin and son, Albert Townsend, Mrs. Julia McMiller, Miss Susannah McMiller, B. Richardson, George Benson and servant, Pedro Coll Fout, wife, child and nurse, Francisco T. Aury, D. B. De la Fejero, Ramon Latimer, Capt. D. G. McCarty, Augustus Van Wen, William Mulligan.

In steam-ship Etna, from Savanilla, &c.—John J. Riker, J. E. Kerr and wife, Commodore J. H. Vidal, J. Pigott, W. Pigott, A. W. S. Cary, Rev. and Mrs. J. Williams and two daughters, Miss Thomson, Mme. Manteufel, E. Barnard, A. Sinclair.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:45 | Sun sets.....6:00 | Moon rises..9:01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:02 | Gov.Island.11:51 | Hell Gate....1:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............SUNDAY, Sept. 19.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Mass, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam Sept. 4, with mdse. and 71 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong westerly gales on Sept. 11 and 12; 14th, lat. 44 50, lon. 47 40, sighted a steamer under sail, with a signal in the top; went to her, and found her to be the Ethiopia, of the Anchor Line, from Glasgow for New-York, who reported having broken her main shaft on the 11th, and was repairing it; thought to be ready on the 16th; wanted no other assistance than to take her supplemental mail and two packages, which were put on board; the weather was dead calm; same time, saw several icebergs; same day, lat. 45, lon. 47 30, spoke bark Henry, (Ger.,) and a German bark showing signal letters R Q T P, both bound W.; 18th, lat. 40 25, lon. 68 40, passed a National steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Sept. 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 58 cabin and 164 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion. Sept. 12, lat. 49 49, lon. 34 10, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 49 06, lon. 38 04, passed steam-ship Montana, hence for Liverpool; 14th lat. 47 46, lon. 44 06, passed a Bristol steamer bound E.; 15th, lat. 46 20, lon. 49 42, passed a White Star steamer bound E.; 17th, lat. 42 14, lon. 63 37, passed steam-ship Hermann, hence for Bremen; same day, lat. 41 20, lon. 65 50, passed a British gunboat bound E.; same day, lat. 42 10, lon. 64 20, passed a Spanish bark bound W. showing signal letters H J R V.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Sept. 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 116 cabin and 192 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Sept. 16, lat. 42 40, lon. 56 55, passed ship Lightning, from London, for New-York; 12th, lat. 49 09, lon. 29 09, passed a Norwegian bark bound W. showing signal letters J B M V.

Steam-ship Merrimack, Wier, Rio Janeiro Aug. 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco Sept. 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison. Sept. 7, 100 miles outside of Para, spoke steam-ship South America, hence for Rio Janeiro.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Lamson, Savanilla Aug. 30, Santa Martha Sept. 2, Aux Cayes 7th, and Kingston, Jam., 11th, with mdse. and 15 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Richmond, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with fruit, &c., to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship Lizzie Ross, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Morris, Antwerp 43 ds., with empty barrels and iron to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Aug. 7, in English Channel, off Beachy Head, spoke ship Helene, (Ger.,) from Bremen, for New-York; Sept. 4, lat. 47, lon. 45 50, saw two icebergs, and on the 5th, lat. 45 47, lon. 48 30, saw another very large iceberg; 10th, lat. 42 50, lon. 57, saw a wreck to leeward; ran down to her and found her to be the brig Amrolam, (of Milo, France;) her mainmast was gone by the deck; foremast and bowsprit standing, with jib lying loose; was apparently oil-loaded, and had the appearance of being recently deserted.

Bark Martino Cilento, (Ital.,) Lauro, Licata 61 ds., with brimstone to order—vessel to Lauro, Story & Co. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 7.

Bark Anna, (Norw.,) Wohl, Rochefort 40 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Louisa, (of Prince Edward Island,) Hobbs, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Perkins & Job—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Calvin S. Edwards, Smith, Philadelphia. Sept. 19, off Scotland Lightship, Charles Chattis, mate, a native of Cape May, N. J., aged 45 years, was struck in the head by the block of the main boom tackle, and died in an hour afterward.

Schr. Cecile Anderson, Turk's Island 8 ds., with salt to F. Woodruff—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Spartel, (of Eastport,) Crossman, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to C. V. & V. C. King—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Forest City, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., for Newark.

Schr. Two Marys, Foley, Virginia.
Schr. Banvard, Voorhis, Virginia.
Schr. Addie Walton, Hamilton, Boston.
Schr. A. Tirrell, Fisher, Boston.
Schr. Fanny Elder, Allen, Boston.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Boston.
Schr. R. H. Wilson, Clark, Pawtucket.
Schr. Montrose, Allen, Bristol.
Schr. Minnie Still, Hatch, New-Haven.
Schr. Z. Taylor, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, New-Haven.
Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Evans, New-Haven.
Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. John B. Hurst, Cook, New-Bedford.
Schr. Abner Taylor, Lord, Vineyard Haven.
Schr. Laura S. Hatch, Kelsey, Hartford.
Schr. Shamrock, Troy, Providence.
Schr. Watchman, Kennedy, Providence.
Schr. Helen M. Baxter, Lamphear, Providence.
Schr. William H. Kensel, Sopers, Providence.
Schr. William Tooker, Allen, Providence.
Schr. William O. Irish, Terrell, Providence.
Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence.
Schr. L. L. Hamlin, Velser, Providence.
Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Haddam.
Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr Admiral, Hall, Norwich.
Schr. Charleston, Jones, Stonington.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Weeks, Fall River.
Schr. Wild Pigeon, Conrey, Somerset.
WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. E.; cloudy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 19.—The Hamburg-American steamer Frisia, Capt. Meier, from New-York Sept. 9, arrived here to-day.

D. HODGMAN & CO
Corner Maiden lane and Nassau st.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 31st of December last the total assets of the company were
$26,740,000,
and the total surplus over all liabilities, including capital and reinsurance of current risks,
$2,302,000.
The net fire profits of the half-year ending June 30 increase these figures by
$642,640,
thus making the total assets
$27,382,000,
and the net surplus over all liabilities, including capital, exceed
$2,945,000.
J. E. PULSFORD, Resident Secretary.
No. 45 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1875.

CLOTHING.
BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST.,
AND CORNER CATHARINE AND CHERRY STS.,
Have now in their
Ready-Made and Custom Departments
A STOCK OF
New & Seasonable Goods for Fall Wear

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LACE CURTAINS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV., NEW-YORK,
will close a very desirable stock, including SEVERAL NEW DESIGNS in
FRENCH MOQUETTES and AXMINSTER CARPETS, at $2 25 and $2 50 per yard, worth $3 25 and $3 50.
ENGLISH VELVETS, from $2 25 upward.
BODY BRUSSELS, from $1 75 upward.
A line of superior TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at $1 10 upward. THREE PLYS, INGRAINS, DRUGGETS, Oil-cloths, and Rugs in endless variety.
LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL at
LESS THAN COST
of importation.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from $1 50 per pair.
GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS, from $5 per pair.
REAL LACE CURTAINS for $10, to the finest imported.
CURTAIN NETS and VESTIBULE LACES.
REP CRETONNES AND FURNITURE CHINTZES.
FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS and TASSELS.
DRAPERY and LAMBREQUINS.
WINDOW-SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c.
CORNICES of every DESCRIPTION.
On hand, the Patent Extension Cornice, fits any window.
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
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6th av., one door below 13th st.

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WAREROOMS,
NOS. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON ST.,
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HANDKERCHIEFS,
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WARD'S,
381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.
862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.
1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

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MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY,
ARE OPENING THEIR FALL NOVELTIES
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FINE PASSEMENTERIES,
FRINGES, GIMP,
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